The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,467—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1882. [With Supplement

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY,
L. THIBET ..	[illegible]	400	W. E. Thomson	29th Sept.
— VENETIA ..	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	6th Oct.
L. GANGES ..	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	13th ,,
— MALWA ..	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882,
LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct,
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	20th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class .. R	500	Including wines.	I Class .. R	520	Including wines.
II do.	340	Including wines.	II do.	350	Including wines.
III do.	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

[illegible] under 3 years, free of charge.
[illegible] above 10 years, half fare.
[illegible]gage will be delivered in LON[illegible] to the extent allowed in the [illegible]uggage will be charged for at [illegible]ned from the Agent.
[illegible] Class Steamers will leave [illegible]ay, 1st October, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.

* The s.s. Abyssinia has no second class accomodation.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.		Brighton Route
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95	do.	R 80
,,	II do.	70	do.	58
From Naples.	I do.	145	do.	130
,,	II do.	105	do.	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	about 3rd Oct.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	To follow.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival," including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 28th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimilipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, on 24th September, 1882, at 10 a.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.
VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. quarts	Rs. 6-4
Per doz. pints	,, 4-2

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
TREACHER'S OZO

IS a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Cash Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	Cash Rs. 5-12
Do. Imperial Pints	,, 5-0
Do. Pints	,, 3-12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.
MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in cow's milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.
Small Bottles	Re. 0 14
Large Bottles	,, 1 8

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAS OF SEASON 1882.

MORTON & Co., of Church-gate-street, have received at their TEA EMPORIUM (the *oldest* and the *first* establishment of its kind) a picked consignment of this year's *Spring Crop* of some of the best and widely known Plantations in Kangra Valley. These choice Teas were much appreciated at the late MELBOURNE and other previous EXHIBITIONS, and were awarded PRIZE MEDALS.

A single trial will satisfy the most fastidious taste.

MORTON & Co., SOLE AGENTS OF HOLTA AND OTHER TEA COMPANIES.

POONA AGENTS :—MORGAN & BALCRISHNA.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The TENDERS for the EMPRESS MILL REELING-ROOM and BUNGALOW should be sent in to Mr. GOSTLING TO-DAY.

NOTICE.
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE public are advised that a DIVERSION of the LINE having been made at the ABNA RIVER, near Khandwa, all restrictions as to BOOKING of GOODS and COACHING TRAFFIC are WITHDRAWN from this date.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, twenty-second September, 1882.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1882, WILL BE PAID on and after WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34 Elphinstone-circle, Fort, to the Shareholders as registered on this date.

For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

J. S. KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent
By JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
His Attornies.

Bombay, September 21, 1882.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church-gate-street, on SATURDAY, the 30th September, at 4 P. M., Bombay time, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1882.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd September to 3rd October, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1882.

THE SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., Limited.

ધો સુંદરદાશ સપીનીંગ એનડ વોવાગ માલસ
કંમપની, લીમીટડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 12½ per quarter share is declared payable for the half-year ending 30th June, 1882, to the registered shareholders at the registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on and after SATURDAY, the 23rd September, 1882, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 3 p. m. on production of share certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાં મુલજી જેઠાની કુાં
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st Sept., 1882.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 75 per share will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at the office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone-circle, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 22nd September, 1882, [illegible]

By order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1882.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone-circle, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of October at 1 p.m. (local time) for the purpose of confirming the following special resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 22nd September, 1882.

1. That clause 7 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof :—

"Messrs. Sundarrow Raghunath and Co. shall be Secretaries and Treasurers to the Company, and that their remuneration as such secretaries and treasurers shall be 5 per centum on the gross receipts of the Company, and that no shareholder in the Company being a partner in the said firm of Sunderrow Raghunath and Co. shall by reason only of his being such partner be disqualified from becoming a Director of the Company."

2. That article 11 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out the letters "Rupees Ten," and substituting therefor "Rupees Fifteen."

By order of the Board of Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd Sept., 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that EDULJEE MUNCHERJEE and DORABJEE MUNCHERJEE AFFINWALLA, executors of the last will and Testament of MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE AFFINWALLA have CONTRASTED to SELL to PEEROO MAHOMED, all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalow, outhouses, and buildings erected thereon, situate, lying, and being at Cumballa Hill, outside the fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 3,000 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property lately of Kessowjee Naik and now of Jaraijbhai Peerbhai, on the west by the property of Framjee Hormusjee Mehta, on the South by the property of Mr. John Mactarlane, and on the North by the property of Dady Manockjee Limjee, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, and which said hereditaments and premises have been in the occupation of Mr. C. Kapp.

All persons having any claim against the said land, hereditaments, and premises by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. MACFARLANE & EDGELOW, attornies to Mr. Peeroo Mahomed, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 22nd day of September, 1882.

INFALLIBLE MAGIC CORN-CURE.

Cures without causing pain every obstinate form of Corn when applied according to the directions.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN,

PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.

Please ask for Madon's Extract of Chicken only.

Per pot, Re. 1-8.

B. S. MADON & Co.

KIMBALL'S
"VANITY FAIR"
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES,
ALWAYS TO BE HAD AT
B. S. MADDON AND CO.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"CHAPORE ESTATE."
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
Sold in original packets of one pound.

Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1 12 per lb.
Universal Family Mixture	,, 1 4 ,,

THE above TEAS are of excellent quality, unadulterated and of agreeable aroma and taste, appreciated by all who use them. A Trial Order is solicited by the Undersigned.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING
VIN-VITÆ.
REFRESHING,
INVIGORATING,
EXHILARATING,
DELICIOUS,
NON-ALCOHOLIC
PHOSPHATED BEVERAGE.

Per dozen, Rs. 2 ; per case of two dozens, Rs. 4-8

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.				Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.
54	0	Special invalid	BRANDY Matured expressly for Medicinal use, 15 years old.	O. O. O. O.	54	0
33	0	Fine Old Pale	BRANDY The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft, and delicate.	O. O. O.	33	0
30	0	Old Pale	BRANDY A choice matured Spirit.	O. O.	30	0
26	0	Pale	BRANDY Good and pure.	O.	26	0
22	8	Fine Old	WHISKY The cream of Scotch Whiskies.	Glenlivet	22	8
22	8	Fine Old	WHISKY Soft, mellow, and mild.	Irish	22	8
15	0	Superior	HOLLANDS A good wholesome spirit.	Old	15	0
18	0	Unsweetened	GIN Pure and fine by age.	Very superior	18	0
17	0	Sweetened	GIN High quality and delicate flavour.	Old Tom	17	0
22	8	Finest	RUM An exquisite spirit softened by age.	Old Jamaica	22	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ARRIVAL.
WINES, SPIRIT, LIQUEUR, ETC.

Absinthe.
Australian Wines.
Basket of Liqueurs.
Benedictine.
Burgundies Still.
Burgundies Sparkling.
Chartreuse.
Chablis.
Champagne.
Claret.
Curacao.
Ginger Cordial.
Ginger Brandy.
Hock Sparkling
,, Still.
Holland Gin.
Hungarian Wines.
Invalid Port.
Madeira.
Marsalla.
Mosselle.
Orrange Bitter.
,, Champagne.
Rum.
Sherries.
Unsweetened Gin.
Whiskey.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

CELLULOID
WATERPROOF COLLARS, CUFFS, AND BOSOM-FRONTS,
COOL, COMFORTABLE AND LASTING.

SHAPES......... The "Victor," "Novelty," "Ajax."
SIZES .... 15½, 16, and 16½.
PRICES .... Collars, Re. 1-4 each ; Cuffs, Rs. 2-8 per pair ; and Bosom-Fronts, Rs. 2 8 each.

AMERICAN
FOLDING ROCKING-CHAIRS,
LIGHT, FANCY, AND PORTABLE.
Rs. 4 each, or Rs. 20 per ½ dozen.

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes Street, Fort.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

	Rs.
MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ ; Five Octaves, Double Reed ; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves ; improved Bellows ; Ivory fronts to Keys ; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case.	550
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE, Length 4 feet 3 inches ; Height 3 feet 10 inches ; Depth 2 feet.—Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, Twelve Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Viola Dolce, Voix Celeste, Vox Humana, Dulcian, Oboe, Clarionet, Claribella, Forte I., Forte II. (New Model) ...	600
AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTY.	
Length, 2 feet 10 inches ; Depth, 1 foot 6 inches ; Height, 2 feet 3 inches. Two sets of Reeds. Four Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte and Knee Swell ...	300
AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.	
Very Handsome, 2 Knee Swells and 11 Stops. Sub Bass, Principal Dolce, Diapason Dolce, Principal Diapason, Tremolo, Octave Coupler, Dulciana, Flute, Dolce Forte and Principal Forte ...	450
THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.	
Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes ...	120
HARMONIUMS.	
Solid Oak, 4 Octaves ...	100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and two Blowers...	120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 Blowers ...	160
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 Blowers, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator ...	180
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in. by 2 feet 5 in. ; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. BASS—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violincello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE—Flute, Clarionette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte ; the whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature ... Net Cash	800
HARMONIUM EXPRESSIF.	
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ...	250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ...	300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator, Pedal Protector, zinc bottom...	350
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto ditto ditto ...	500

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.
Pianofortes let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER COMPANY, Limited, is now PREPARED to supply the ELECTRIC LIGHT for Marriages and Festivals at a reasonable rate for one or more nights as required. Apply at the Company's Office, 19, Rampart-row.

C. E. ASHBURNER,
Manager.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

IN submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring ; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.

Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones	Rs.	75 to 840
Do. 3 stones, gipsey set	,,	65 to 350
single stone	,,	50 to 1150
Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones	,,	100 to 400
Ruby, do. do.	,,	35 to 450
Do. single stone	,,	50 to 475
Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones	,,	60 to 225
Do. single stone	,,	40 to 300
Diamond and 2 Emeralds	,,	90 to 370
Do. and 2 Rubies	,,	65 to 350
Emerald and 2 Diamonds	,,	85 to 350
Ruby and 2 Diamonds	,,	75 to 470
Five pearl, half-hoops	,,	30 to 175
Three pearls, set sparks	,,	40 to 130
Five turquoises, half-hoop	,,	25 to 160
Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones	,,	80 to 210

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald or ruby with a diamond on each side, or other combination of these three chief stones ; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings	Rs.	15 to 85
Lady's signet rings	,,	22 to 36
Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs	,,	13 to 30
All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c.	,,	18 to 35
Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness	,,	12 to 25
SIGNET RINGS.		
Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, ovel or shield shapes	,,	16 to 65
Solid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils	,,	24 to 65

ALL RINGS STAMPED 18 CARAT.

"SOUVENIR," "MIZPAH," "DEAREST," "REGARD and other special Rings, if not in stock, made to order in a few days.

Coats of Arms, Initials, Crests, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic and other devices cut on stones or solid gold signet Rings in best style.

FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND OTHER ARTICLES PLEASE SEND FOR PRICE LIST

1, EAST-STREET, POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., 2, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF BEST MAKE.
15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
SALE WILL BE CLOSED SHORTLY.
Outstation orders will be promptly attended.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET-MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
ASQUITH & LORD,
SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS & OUTFITTERS,

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil Constituents that they have just received and opened their New Stock for

SEASON 1882-83.

Each Department of their Establishment is now replete with all the Newest and Best Goods personally selected from the Home Markets by their Mr. Asquith.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

French Cambrics, Oxford Cloths, Coloured Zephyrs, Wove Flannels, Silk and Wools, Spun Silks, &c., all of the newest designs.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Coatings of the best Manufacture and the newest Styles, Angola and Cheviot Suitings, Fancy Trouserings and Vestings, Bedford Cords and Whip Cords for Riding, Blue Serges, India Tweeds, Drills, and Hollands.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Plain and Fancy Cotton Socks in great variety, Plain and Fancy Merino Socks, India Gauze and Merino Banians and Pants, Striped Bathing Drawers, Polo and Football Jerseys, Stout Scotch Lambswool Drawers and Under-Vests, Cardigan Jackets, &c., &c.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Lincoln and Bennett's best Black Silk Dress Hats and Drab Felt ditto ; Black, Drab and Brown Felt Hats for evening wear, of the best quality and in all the most fashionable shapes.

Regulation, Hunting and Pith Helmets, Tweed Hats and Caps for travellers in great variety.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

Scarfs and Ties of all the latest designs and colours, Collars, Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Braces, White Kid Gloves, Perfumery, &c., &c.

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, &C.

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus, Cabin Bags, Gladstone Bags, Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Air-Tight Tin Cases, Hat Boxes, Rug Straps, &c., &c.

ASQUITH AND LORD respectfully invite an inspection of the above.

Their Illustrated catalogues with Patterns and Instructions for Self-Measurement will be forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
RETURN
OF
WASH NORTON'S
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS,
After an absense of three years,
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, COMMENCING,
MONDAY, 2ND OCTOBER, 1882.
See future announcements.

THE KURRACHEE PRESS Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fourth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Medow-street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 3rd October, 1882, at 4 o'clock P. M., Bombay time, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1882.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
TYABJEE & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1882.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Practitioner—Vol. Jan. to June, 1882...	6	12
Mallock's Social Equality ...	3	12
Chevreiul in Colours, cheap edition ...	2	4
Stanford's War Map of Egypt, Re. 1-8 and ...	2	0
Johnston (Keith) do. ...	1	0
Hogg on Microscope, new edition, 1882 ...	4	12
Blair Athol, a Novel ; by Blinkhoolie ...	1	4
Flip ; by Bret Harte ...	1	4
Judy's New-book, from Lock to Lock ...	0	12
Paton's History of the Egyptian Revolution, 2 vols. ...	9	8
Thomas's Rod in India, second edition ...	15	12
Shaksperian Calendar, for 1883 ...	1	0
Every Day do. for 1883 ...	1	0
Nautical Almanac for 1883 ...	2	0
Six Months in Persia ; by E. Stack, 2 vols. ...	15	0
Fayrer on the Climates and Fever of India ...	7	8
America Revisited, from the Bay of New York to the Gulf of Mexico ; by G. A. Sala, 2 vols. ...	18	12
Wilkin's Hindoo Mythology, Vedic & Puranic.	6	12
The Highlands of India ; by Major-General D. Newall ...	13	4
Holme's Practice of Surgery, new edn., 1882...	18	12
Edi's Diseases of Women do. ...	8	0
Squire's Companion to To Pharmacœpia do....	6	12
Molesworth's Engineering Formula do. ...	3	12
Shaw's Elements of Modern Tactics do. ...	5	12
Harwood's Coming Democracy ...	3	12
Sugar-growing and Refining, by E. G. Warnford... ...	18	12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

MAGNIFICENT APPLES, just arrived, fresh and delicious.

JOSEPH BAKER, ICE CONFECTIONER,
17, Apollo-street and Byculla.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 2,000 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER to the Company's Specifications in square logs to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 400 tons per month commencing from 1st February, 1883.

The specification and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the storekeeper's office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper.

Rs. 10,000 will be required as security. One half to be deposited on signing the contract and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 21st September, 1882.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction at the New Indian Press Co.'s godown, Middle Colaba, on account of the underwriters :—

About 147 docras damaged cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD WROUGHT AND CAST IRON, SPRING STEEL, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd October, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Nesbit-road, Byculla.

A large quantity of old scrap iron, wrought and cast, waggon and carriage iron work, spring steel plates, &c., &c.

The above are now on view.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CAUTION.—Beware of fallacious and misleading Advertisements by unscrupulous and interested competitors. To avoid such contemptible trickery we solicit an inspection of our Sewing Machines before deciding for any other. H. A. GEYER & Co., 6, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co. sold, in 1878, 352,482 ; in 1879, 431,167 ; in 1880, 538,609 ; and in 1881, 5,61,032 Machines, which is a sure proof of the increasing demand of these world-renowned Machines. 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a good experienced SALESMAN for a shop. East Indian preferred. Apply "N. M. P.," care of this paper.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Bakehouse-lane, Fort, Breakfast, 12 as. ; Tiffin, 12 as. ; Dinner, Re. 1 ; Boarders on moderate terms. European management.

FOR SALE, English-built Canoe Barouche, by Kesterton, with pair of fast-trotting grey horses, complete. Price moderate. Apply "B.," care of *B. G.*

DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS, per 100 Rs. 2, unrivalled for genuineness, aroma and flavour. A trial is sure to lead to further orders. HOWARD & Co., 30 Meadow St.

WANTED, a WALER GELDING, over 15 hands, handsome, good paces, free from vice, and perfectly quiet to ride,—Apply to C. STEPHENS and SONS.

WANTED, a small size LANDAU and Pair of HORSES, also a Native capable of copying Paintings. Apply "ALPHA," old Royal Hotel, Tamarind-lane, Fort.

MESSRS. B. PHILLIPS & Co.,—"I find your MILK of ROSES very good for removing irritation." Softens and whitens the skin. One rupee per bottle. Dispensing Chemists, 17, Church-gate-street.

TEA.—A trial is solicited of B. PHILLIPS & CO.'S mixture at one rupee per lb. 17, Church-gate-street.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS are manufactured daily at the Pharmacy of B. PHILLIPS & CO.'s, 17, Church-Gate-street.

SALVATION ARMY.—Great Meetings, Esplanade Theatre, Sunday, September 24th. Knee Drill and Free and Easy, 7 A. M. War Memories and Salvation, 5-30 P. M. Conducted by Major Tucker and Staff.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, occupying the finest site and commanding some of the proudest scenery of the hill, will be open on the 1st of October under a new Management, which expects to carry out considerable improvements. The only Hotel that has a Billiard-room, Lawn Tennis, and Badminton Grounds are being constructed. Early applications for rooms requested. JOSEPHS & Co., Proprietors.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE-OIL FOR SALE. Apply to the Godown-keeper.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE ! ! !—SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF, at NOOR MAHOMED'S Shop, 34, Meadow-street.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—Require immediately or within a month or two, a commodious BUNGALOW on good locality, by a gentleman for his residence. Apply to A., care of this paper.

WANTED, NATIVE EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANTS for a Mercantile firm at RANGOON, 2 knowing English and Guzarati accounts, and 2 Guzarati only. Good salary. Apply MIA CASSUM IBHRAHIMJEE MOORAD, No. 21, Dawood Kazee-street.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Apollo-street, HOT BREAKFASTS, from 8 a.m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
THROUGH BOOKING OF PASSENGERS AND PARCELS.

ON and after SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, Parcels weighing not more than one hundred pounds and Passengers will be booked through between all stations. A Ferry will be established on the RIVER POORNA, situated between NOWSAREE and MAROLI STATIONS. HORSES, CATTLE, and GOODS CANNOT be BOOKED beyond NOWSAREE from south and MAROLI from north at present.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th Sept., 1882.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22.

THE actual extent of business to-day has in no way been more extended, and it is evident we have still some time to wait before any activity is apparent. Up-country accounts are most favourable, but it is evident that people have determined this year to await actual results before entering on extensive commitments. This may give an interval of quietness, but it will be all the better for legitimate operators later on, as buyers and sellers will then be placed on a much more legitimate level.

The Home telegrams to-day have only come in just at the close of business, and this of itself is necessarily a retarding influence. So much has to be done now-a-days by immediate reply, that anything approaching delay in telegraphic communication in a great number of cases prevents business being even attempted. The Suez Cable line, however, is likely to be in operation again in the course of another day or two, and with it we shall have at least one item in favour of more activity.

In London yesterday Consols were unchanged at 99⅞d., French Rentes at 115⅝d., but 4 per cent. Rupee paper is quoted ¼ lower, at 83. Indian Exchange Bank shares come unaltered.

In the Produce markets the only change is in Linseed, which is reported flat at a decline of 1s. per quarter in Calcutta kinds. By private accounts Rapeseed is still firm, Wheat dull.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady, the day's sales being 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Spot quotations show a recovery of 1-16d. in Mid-Uplands, the deficiency in the ready supply having, no doubt, begun to assert its effect. But Surats are weaker, a reduction of 1-16d. being made in Omras and Dholleras.

In New York the quotation for ready Mid-Uplands is ⅛ lower at 12 5-16, but November shipment has advanced from 11·38 to 11·43 cents. per lb. The receipts to date give the following comparisons :—

	1882.	1881	1880.
Thursday's Receipts	13,000	14,000	20,000
Six days' do.	60,000	82,000	105,000
Total since 1st September	143,000	261,000	289,000

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows no change worthy of notice, the proportion of the reserve to liabilities being still 39 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The tone of the market is somewhat irregular. For ready bills the banks are not drawers at any higher rates, whilst, if anything, more willing buyers. At the same time, they seem more disposed to sell forward at the current difference, demand for December-January being 1s. 8 1-32d. and Telegraphic 1s. 8d. For ready bills the following are closing rates :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 15 16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	2·14½	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand has been advanced to 5-32 per cent. premium, but 60 days' sight is still 7-16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very weak. There are sellers of Fours now at Rs. 99⅞, but no buyers of amounts ; and Fours-and-a-half are quoted at Rs. 107 nominal, but with no buyers over Rs. 106⅞.

The SHARE market is firm, with a fair inquiry. In Banks there is no movement to notice. Press shares keep firm, and we quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Berars, which now stand at Rs. 605, Rs. 25 in Fort Press, and Rs. 2½ in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are all firm and generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher, the advance in Great Easterns, however, being Rs. 15, and in Madras United Rs. 50. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 35 higher.

COTTON to-day has been a shade more active. About 1,300 bales have been bought for export at prices showing a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy from previous prices, but the quality of the stuff offering is the reverse of satisfactory, and there can be no doubt that operations at the moment are attended with a good deal of risk both in the matter of quality and weight.

New crop accounts continue very satisfactory, but except for speculative transactions between natives nothing is being done, Home quotations being something like ⅛d. under current figures here.

SEEDS and WHEAT are practically unchanged [illegible] position. There is some demand owing to the [illegible] freights, but supplies are so limited [illegible] most careful about committing [illegible] speculators are [illegible] for wheat [illegible]

PIECE[illegible] latent activity, [illegible] that the restoration of [illegible] tion will bring out more buyers.

COALS continue flat, but there is [illegible]

BOMBAY BILL AND STOC LISTS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
BANKS.					
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p.ct.	772½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	850 xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 do.	6.5 nl.
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	112
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	94
LAND COMPANIES.					
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	8*
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	845
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	23.xd.
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,225
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	400
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,240
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	465xd.
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	605
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	103
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,145
Dhollera P. & G. Co	500	300	all	30	165
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,280
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,850
French Press Co	300	500	all	31·37 p.s.	535 xd.
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	590
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	402½
New Indian Press	2,409	125	125	Rs. 15	242½
Prince of W. Press	500	..	500	100	440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,325
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	600		50	660
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	240
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 10	145
New issue	..	100	70	..	109
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	22½p.s	550xd
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	all	...	46
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	930
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	720
Cooria Mills	500	500	1,000	Rs. 40	840xd
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	522½
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	725xd
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	1,000	1,000	20	550
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,075
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,070
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	200	..	200
Jaiser An Spin. Co.	1,000	500	500	50	[illegible]
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	930
Madras United	1,000	2,000	1,000	40 p.s.	2,200
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	845
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 8	1,360
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	250	all	Rs. 20	231
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,305
National Spinning	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	[illegible]
New Great Eastern	3,000	1,000	1,000	35 p. s.	905
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 25	675
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	1,000	1,000	35	390
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,400
Sholapore Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	1,300
Soonderdas	750	500	500	50	975
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	570xd
Victoria Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	745
Western India S. & W. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	910
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	325
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	325

* For distribution.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain A. Magenis, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. and Mr. Pinto and child, and eight deck.

THE steamer Thibet, 1,671 tons, Captain W. C. Thompson, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from China &c, brought the following cargo :—From Yokohama :—11 packages chinaware and two packages goods. From Shanghai.—464 chests tea, 38 packages silk 1 cases silk piecegoods, 3 boxes gold, and 7 packagessilk waste. From Hongkong.—4 boxes gold leaves, 3 boxes specie, 42 cases silk piecegoods, 46 packages papers, 27 cases China roots, 1 package fruit, 2 chests tea, 802 packages sugar candy, 19 cases beads, 10 cases leaves, 6 cases white capper, 7 cases vermillion, 19 bundles matings, 731 cases fire crackers, 416 packages silk, 1 box gold buttons, 2 cases glass bangles, 1 case false corals, and 200 chests cassia. From Singapore.—50 bales hemp, 314 cases benzoin, 250 chests tea, 100 cases gambier, 6 bags rice, 541 bundles rattans, 125 slabs tin, 22 cases mace, 50 packages betelnuts, bundles garrowwood, 1 case fish, 320 packages coffee, 48 packages nutmegs, 10 packages China cubeba, 4 cases mangosteen, 1 case medicine, 200 cases lac, 100 packages sago and tapiaco, 1 bundle ivory, and 4 bundles planks. From Penang.—257 slabs tin, and 3 cases mace. From Sydney.—2 boxes gold coins. From Melbourne.—2 cases medicines, 2 boxes gold, and 1 package plants. From Colombo.—14 bags rice, and 3 boxes gold.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	From
22	Ethiopia(s)	Melville	Ismailia, Sept. 3.
	Dryburg Abbey(s)	Horton	Ismailia, Sept 1.
	Suidana(s)	Turner	Suez, Sept. 9.
	Forest King	Holmes	Liverpool, June 16.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels	Commander.	Destination.
22	Java (s)	Magenis	Zanzibar.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Venetia, to London, &c.
Steamer Anerley, to Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
18	Baron Colonsay	Brokenshar	Cardiff, June 22.
	Berar	Simon	Fiji Island, July 29.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 18.—Steamers Bengala and Simla. Ship Eastern Monarch.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
20 Teheran (s) .... London.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.
19 Dacca (s) .... London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania (s)—7 bales rags, Hurjeewan Vussonjee ; 112 bales cotton, Soorjee Jeewandass ; 7 cwts mustard seed, F. Masotti and Co ; 97 bales cotton, Bhojraj Nurpall.

Speke Hall (s)—490 cwts wheat, Nundoo Dewjee ; 100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co ; 105 bales cotton, Bhimjee Munjee.

FOR LONDON.

Agra (s)—76½ cwts clove stems, Lukha Canjee ; 8 bales skins, Ramjee Canjee ; 19 bales skins, Esmall Gool Mahamed ; 7 bales hides, Mahamed Corjee ; 100 bales cotton, Soorjee Jeewandass ; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Tuscany (s)—1,401 cwts rapeseed, Tickell and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

President Garfield (s)—15,000 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Abiyssinia (s)—750 cwts groundnuts and 375 cwts mowra flowers, L. Singer and Co ; 3,308 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 4,500 cwts linseed, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior (s)—25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 26 chests opium, Hajee Essa Ellias ; 21 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 42 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 23 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 7 chests opium, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed ; 30 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 25 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 9 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 11 chests opium, Sriram Sewdutroy ; 20 chests opium, S. N. Talati and Co ; 7½ chests opium, Mamraj Rambhugot ; 15 chests opium, Hurdayal Kedermull ; 10 chests opium, Benodiram Balchund.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior (s)—4½ chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 4½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 27½ chests opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 21½ chests opium, Tarachund Sheetaram ; 23 chests opium, Bunodiram Balchund ; 67 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 3½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 8½ chests opium, Tata and Co ; 8½ chests opium, Sunruthroy Khetseedass ; 35 chests op um, Rampertab Hurbilass ; 6 chests chests opium, Dowlutram Dwarkabux.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

443—Cleveland L. and N.—Navivahoo vs Nurrotumdass Candas—Ardesir and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

248-82—Payne and G.—S. G. Sigg-Sulzer vs Nursey Natha Hore C. and B.—Part heard.

For investigation under Sec. 408 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

In person—Shaik Abdool Rahiman Shaik Survur and another vs Shaik Mallung bin Shaik Hajee and others.
In person—Manbai vs Babi alias Premabai and another.
In person—Permanund Anundjee vs Sobharam Mothooradass and another.
In person—Goormukhdass Santoomul vs Jadowjee Ruttonsey—Cleveland L. and N.
In person—Thucker Waljee Damjee vs Thucker Tricum Chutoor.
In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of the Government and Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed and another.
In person—Hajee Hoosein Hajee Ayab Petitioner—Payne and G.
In person—Parbatibai vs J. M. R. O'shea.
229-82—In person—Bhai Luxmon and another vs Fakir Allarakhia Allisha Petitioner.
In person Gungabai vs Crustna Mankojee.

Motion.

In the matter of Act 34 of 1858 and in the matter of Damodher Vunmalidas a lunatic. Jefferson B. and D—Hurlewan Anundjee.—Petitioner.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Dean-Pitt, Captain, Staff, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Swinhoe, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Comy.-Genl., on duty, to Poona.
Williams, Surg., on leave, to Bangalore.
Steadman, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, from leave, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C., Bombay, September 22.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters it is notified for general information that the men named in the 2nd Bn. East Yorkshire Regiment.—Privates J. Barton and R. Hecoll, have been appointed Drill sustructors to the Bombay Volnteer Rifle Corps and are to join at once.

Athird Drill Instructor will be sent as soon as Vol. R. E. Pereira having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D. Company.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, September 19.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. R. Burrows, M.A., to act as district and Sessions Judge of Nellore, during the absence of Mr. Horsburgh on leave.

Mr. F. E. Gibson to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Magte., Nellore, during the employment of Mr. E. Gibson on other duty.

Mr. Lewis McIver to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Magte., Chingleput, during Mr. Lee-Warner's employment on other duty.

Mr. William Jacob Tate to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Magte., Chingleput, during Mr. McIver's employment on other duty.

Mr. F. H. Hebbert to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magte., South Arcot, during the employment of Mr. Forbes on other duty.

Mr. W. C. Holmes to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magte., Cuddapah, during the employment of Mr. Ross on other duty.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. T. Bagshawe, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Malabar Dist., to act as Supdt. of Police, Chingleput Dist., during the absence of Col. R. H. Cunliffe on privilege leave.

Major W. H. St. A. Wilton, Supdt. of Police, Jeypore Dist., to be Supdt. of Police, Cuddapah Dist.

Capt. G. R. Hodgson, Supdt. of Police, Cuddapah Dist., to be Supdt. of Police, Kurnool Dist.

Mr. H. T. Ross, Supdt. of Police, Kurnool Dist., to be Supdt. of Police, Jeypore Dist., but to continue to officiate as Supdt. of Police, Ganjam Dist., during the absence of Lieut.-Col. A. M. Lys on furlough.

Mr. G. T. Egan, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Cuddapah Dist., to act as Supdt. of Police, Jeypore Dist., during the employment of Mr. H. T. Ross on other duty.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Most Hon. the Secy. of State for India has permitted Mr. L. Garthwaite to return to duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following Offg. appointments are ordered :—

Mr. C. H. B. Burlton, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, to officiate as Exec. Engr. 4th Grade, Godavari Eartern Div. from 7th May, to 18th June, vice Mr. Larminie on privilege leave, and from 24th June, vice Mr. Larminie on other duty.

Mr. N. Ruthnasabapathy Pillay, Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, to officiate as Exec. Engr. 4th Grade. B Project Div., from 17th July, vice Capt. F. J. Romilly, R. E., on special duty.

Mr. W. Hughes, Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade, is granted furlough in India on medical certificate for two months, from 28th July.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgn. J. Doncaster, M.B., I. M. D., Zillah Surgn. and Supdt. of Jail, Madura, is granted furlough (m. c.) out of India for one hundred and twenty-two days.

Capt. G. Nepean Smith, of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, is permitted to resign his commission, at his own request.

Hony. Capt. J. W. Hayes, of the Cadet Co., Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, to be Capt. of No. 4 Company.

The following promotions are made in the Comt. Dept., dated 16th Sept. :—

Conductor W. Anderson to be Depy. Asst. Comy. ; Sub-Condr. F. Edwards to be Condr., and Serjt. E. Delmege to be Sub-Condr, vice Prichard, pensioned.

Depy. Asst. Comsy. W. Anderson to be Asst. Comsy, vice Tims, pensioned.

Condr. R. Butler to be Depy. Asst. Comsy. ; Sub-Condr. J. Ascott to be Condr. ; and Serjt. T. G. Carey to be Sub-Condr., vice Anderson, promoted.

Sub-Condr. J. A. Dickson to be Condr., and Serjt. W. Doughty to be Sub-Condr., vice Rishworth, pensioned.

Major C. T. P. Luxmoore, S. C., Mily. Acct., 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, is permitted to proceed out of India on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt. of India.

The following promotions are made in the Ord. Dept., dated 16th Sept. 1882 :—

Lieut. and Depy. Asst. Comsy. N. Spencer to be Asst. Comsy ; Condr. J. McManus to be Depy. Asst. Comsy ; Offg. Condr. M. Gerard to be Condr ; Sub. Condr. J. Garner to be Offg. Condr ; Offg. Sub.-Condr. T. Southam to be Sub.-Condr. (on probations) ; and Store Serjt. H. Adutt to be Offg. Sub.-Condr., vice Clark, pensioned.

Condr. H. W. Dunlop to be Depy. Asst. Comsy ; Offg. Condr. W. Courtney to Condr.

Sub.-Condr. R. Wolfe to be Offg. Condr. ; Offg. Sub.-Condr. W. Madely to be Sub.-Condr. (on probation) ; and Store Serjt. F. Richards to be Offg. Sub.-Condr.—to complete the establishment, vice Hennessy, pensioned.

Condr. M. Burke to be Depy. Asst. Comsy. ; Offg Condr. P. Quinn to be Condr. J. Turton to be Offg. Condr ; Offing. Sub.-Condr. J. Howell to be Sub.-Condr. (on probation) ; and Store Serjt. J. Irwin to be Offg. Sub.-Condr., vice Wightman, pensioned.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette*Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.
OUR next consignment of these celebrated PIANOS, which will be unusually large, owing to the increasing demand, is expected on the 24th instant, and orders are now being registered.
Their revised prices are as follows :—
Plain square Piano .... Rs. 750
Sympathetic square .... ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs .... ,, 1,375
PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.
Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.,

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AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.
HARRIS & LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS
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REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
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LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.
FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .... Sept. 27th, 10h. 1·2m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sept.					
Sat. 23	....	5 50	5 54	7 46m 7 58a	0 55m 2 1a
Sun. 24	16th Sunday after Trinity.	5 51	5 54	8 48m 9 5a	2 10m 2 55a
Mon. 25	....	5 51	5 53	9 31m 10 0a	3 7m 3 41a
Tu. 26	....	5 51	5 52	10 19m 10 49a	3 56m 4 22a
Wed 27	English Mail expected.	5 51	5 51	11 2m 11 34a	4 43m 5 3a
Thr. 28	....	5 51	5 50	11 42m —	5 28m 5 44a
Fri. 29	....	5 52	5 49	0 17m 0 22a	6 12m 6 21a
Sat. 30	....	5 52	5 48	1 1m 1 2a	6 56m 7 5a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES [illegible]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RAITT—September 21, at Bandora, at 10-45 p. m., Theresa, the wife of J. A. Raitt, Esqr., departed this life. Aged 41 years and 17 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HODGES—September 3, at Fyzabad, the wife of R. N. Hodges, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
LEE—September 18, at Chupra, the wife of H. Lee, of a son.
MANERA—September 12, at Sambalpur, the wife of Lieutenant Manera, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.
MACGEORGE—September 17, at Nagpur, the wife of G. W. MacGeorge, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
MURRAY—September 16, at Monghyr, the wife of Major-General Charles Murray, of twins (sons).

MARRIAGE.

FOOTE—RYAN—September 18, at Shajahanpur, Charles Stewart Foote, 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, to Lillie H. daughter of M. Ryan, East Lancashire Regiment.

DEATHS.

MACDONALD—September 10, at Agra, Major Lorne MacDonald, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Second-in-Command, 14th Sikhs.
SHEEN—September 20, at Allahabad, May Elsie, child of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sheen, aged 2 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"SHORTHAND,"—Send your name and address to the Manager.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1882.

AN order was issued in Bombay yesterday directing that the returned transports now in the harbour should not be paid off. These steamers can in no case be required to bring back the Indian Contingent from Egypt, the vessels now at Suez or in the Canal being more than sufficient for that purpose. For it will not be necessary to bring back the transport animals ; the mules will be left in Egypt ; nor will there be four months' provisions to accompany the retiring troops ; and it being no longer the monsoon season it will not be essential to put everything in the hold, leaving the deck free. Whence it follows that the Contingent, which, with its etceteras, required fifty-one steamers to take it to Suez, will come back in twenty or twenty-five. Each regiment of Cavalry occupied six steamers going ; it will come back in three. Such being the known state of the case, why has the order been suddenly issued to keep the transports now in Bombay harbour still on the list ? The order was issued in consequence of instructions received from the Home Government the previous evening countermanding the order previously issued, and in part acted upon, to pay off the steamers on their return to Bombay. What has induced the Home authorities to take this course ? It is impossible altogether to dissociate the measure from the statement telegraphed two days ago by our correspondent at Simla relative to the belief that the Contingent would not return at present from Egypt, as was anticipated, but would remain there because certain complications were expected to arise. As to the nature of these complications, we are at present quite in the dark. It seems too late now for the Porte to take any decisive action for the maintenance of the Sultan's sovereignty in Egypt or in vindication of his mandate from the European Conference. It would be madness for the Ottoman to declare war against the British Empire now that all Egypt is in our hands, and every Egyptian soldier is either a prisoner or a deserter. If any trouble is to come from that quarter it will come, no doubt, in the shape of continuous Arab raiding, similar to that which followed on the declaration of the French protectorate in Tunis. As yesterday's telegram showed, there are already some premonitory symptoms of this vexatious form of hostility. But anticipated raidings would scarcely be dignified by the term "complications," which was used in the telegram from Simla. To-day we have an item of intelligence which suggests another train of possibilities. Russia has chosen this moment to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with the principality of Montenegro. This little State, even with the addition of Dulcigno, is not sufficiently powerful to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance on an equal footing with the Russian Empire. The engagement by which it has bound itself will necessarily have placed it in what in India would be known as a position of "subordinate co-operation." It is geographically remote from the Russian frontier and is co-terminous with the Austrian. At Vienna and Berlin Montenegro has been regarded as rightfully within the sphere of Austrian influence, though it was well known that there was a strong pro-Russian feeling among the fierce mountaineers. Russia has assiduously cultivated this feeling, but no formal engagement has hitherto been ventured upon. The fact that the friendship subsisting should be now publicly declared cannot be looked upon otherwise than as a demonstration against the dual Monarchy. It was only a few months ago that Prince Nikita was being bullied by Austria for the assistance and countenance he was giving to the Bosnian insurgents. The existence of Montenegro in her impregnable position is a sore thorn in the side of Austro-Hungary. It is not only that Montenegro is a centre of disturbance among the neighbouring Sclavic populations, but the hardy mountaineers command the road by which Austria hopes to push down to Salonica. The present advanced post of the Monarchy is Novi Bazar, the seizure of which cost the Vienna Government so great an effort. Beyond Novi Bazar, and at the extreme end of the narrow strip of mountainous country which separates Montenegro from Servia, is Mitrovitza, the head of the Salonica railway. If Austria obtained possession of Mitrovitza she could make a descent on the Ægean whenever it suited her. When the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin were being enforced, and the peace of Eastern Europe was still in the balance, Russia sent the Servians to watch Mitrovitza, and make a dash at it should the Austrian troops move s uth of Novi Bazar. Since that time the hand of Vienna has fallen heavily upon King Milan ; and now Montenegro is installed as the guardian of the Mitrovitza road, with the prospect of co-operation from Bulgaria. In this position (more formidable than was that of Servia) she would give Austria enormous trouble, to say nothing of her influence as a Pan-Sclavic agitator among the turbulent races south of the Drave who owe unwilling allegiance to Francis Joseph.

Is Russia preparing to try conclusions with Austria in the Balkhan Peninsula ? It is scarcely to be supposed that she would choose this moment for such an enterprise unless Austria were contemplating an immediate advance upon Salonica. In that case the Russian and the Ottoman armies would fight side by side, and it seems difficult to realise the possibility of such a phenomenon. Besides, Germany would be bound to assist Austria in such a struggle, and Prince Bismarck's diplomacy has been for some time past assiduously directed to the establishment of an understanding with the Porte as against Russia. The latter Power has been recently augmenting her forces in the Caucasus, and she has been generally credited with a design upon Armenia. The alliance with Montenegro would not, however, facilitate aggressive operations in that quarter. The escape of the Sheik Obeidullah was supposed at Constantinople to have been effected through the instrumentality of Russian agents. This possibly may not be the fact, but our Constantinople correspondent mentions that a Turkish paper accuses the English of having aided in the escape of the terrible Kurd. But widespread troubles are in the air. The league between Russia and Montenegro bodes ill for the peace of Turkey, whatever be the quarter from which the blow may come. We may be on the eve of the great conflagration which has been staved off from time to time by such incredible efforts. And at the end of it, if it should arise, where will all the Great Powers be ? Austria at Constantinople ? Germany in Vienna ? Russia in Asia Minor ? France ? As for England, it would not be a rash prophecy that she will be where she is now—in Egypt.

A STUDY of the last financial statement and of the summary of accounts for the five months ending 31st August does not bring us much nearer any satisfactory reasons for the issue of so large a loan as 2½ crores. The balance at the end of the last financial year was put at Rs. 14,20,00,000, the estimated balance on the 31st March, 1883, being Rs. 10,84,80,000 ; and this provided for an expenditure of 3½ crores on productive public works. But we were then reminded by Major Baring that the important point to consider was not the balance at the end of the financial year, but that in October, November, and December, when the Treasury funds are at their lowest. We were told that the finances of the country could be carried on with a balance of 8 crores at that time, but that it was undesirable that it should fall below 8½. But the balance of Rs. 10,84,80,000, stated above as the anticipated balance for next March, would we were told, correspond with a balance in November of only 7½ crores. And further, "According to this statement, therefore, the balance would require strengthening during the year to the extent of £1,000,000 to £1,500,000." There were, however, certain contingencies which would make this strengthening unnecessary : (1) the actuals might exceed the estimates, which were moderately framed ; (2) the Post Office Savings Banks might gather a larger amount than the £80,000 taken credit for ; (3) the stock notes might bring in some addition to the balance ; (4) the Bombay Port Trust might pay off the 76 lakhs loan. It is thus clear that without some help from one of the four sources thus enumerated, a loan would be needed to strengthen the balances. We know nothing about the result of the working of the Post Office Savings Banks ; but the Port Trust has given nothing to the Treasury balances, and the stock notes, so far, nothing worth speaking of. It was not to be expected that much progress could have been made with these in a month's time. The only source of additional strength to the Treasury would therefore appear to be an excess of receipts over the estimates. On this point we find that the receipts for five months have exceeded the estimates by half a crore, while the outgoings are Rs. 2,36,00,000 less than had been estimated. At first sight it would look as if Government were nearly 3 crores to the good ; but the short expenditure appears to be owing mainly to the small amount of Council drafts placed in the five months, these being a little under 5 crores, while the estimate for the five months was about 7¾ crores. The military expenditure was 36 lakhs above the estimate, owing, no doubt, to the Egyptian expedition. The Treasury balances stood on the 31st August at Rs. 14,04,34,000 against Rs. 13,93,52,000 in 1882 and Rs. 12,64,69,000 in 1881. But it will be seen that had the estimated amount of Council drafts been taken up the balances would have stood at only 11¼ crores. We find, then, that the Finance Minister has failed to strengthen his balances through any of the contingent sources which had been regarded as possible aids to the Treasury, excepting only from the excess of receipts over the estimates. Beside, therefore, the normal expenditure at this time of the year, when all is out-go and nothing in-coming, and which might reasonably be expected to reduce the balances in November to 8 crores, the Finance Minister has to meet, temporarily at least, about 1½ crores more on account of the Egyptian expedition. Allowing for the ½ crore excess of receipts, the result would be that if Council bills are disposed of up to the estimate, the balances might fall to 6½ crores in November. Even then 1½ crores is all that would be necessary to keep the Treasury balance from dropping below 8 crores, at which the business of the country can be worked. But there would appear to be no chance whatever of placing within the next three months the 2¾ crores of Council bills now short sold ; and certainly not unless Government give up their minimum price, and accept any rate, a course which, in the present dull state of trade, would be suicidal. There will be almost no business doing in Bombay for the next two months probably, and Calcutta will be closed to business from the 16th to 29th October on account of the Doorga Poojah holidays. The short-sold Council bills must apparently remain until November, strengthening the balances, and but a small proportion could be got rid of before the new year, when the revenue is again coming to the Treasury. With good crops all over the country an active trade may be looked for between December and March, and this would be the time for disposing of the short-sold Council bills. And these, by the way, would be reduced from 2¾ to 2 crores, as the payments by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the Eastern Deccan Railway will be made at home and absorb about ¾ crore. From the information furnished us, therefore, it is difficult to find a good reason for so large a loan, so late in the season, when our banks will be very chary of tying up the money which will so soon be wanted for the coming season's trade.

THE *Englishman* points out that the 30th October, the day appointed for receiving tenders for the new loan, falls on the day following the Doorga Poojah holidays in Calcutta, and recommends, therefore, that the date be postponed for a fortnight. This, however, would throw it into the middle of November ; so late in the season as to militate against the success of the loan. An alternative would be to put it a fortnight earlier, say in the middle of October or before the Calcutta holidays ; though there are some objections to this course, as the impossibility of making any transactions in the new loan at Calcutta for a fortnight after its issue might stand in the way of tenders. The best course would be to shorten the Calcutta holidays, making them end on the 22nd instead of on the 29th October. By this course Government would not only serve its own interests in the matter of the loan, but meet the views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who have, we believe, often protested against the length of these holidays.

IT seems to be a mistake to allow British officers of high rank to sit on the court-martial at Cairo to try the rebel leaders. If these men were in rebellion, it was against the Sultan, their sovereign, or against the Khedive. They were certainly not in rebellion against us. It would be wiser to allow the Khedive to put his rebels on their trial, while we stood aloof. If they be found guilty, a certain odium will attach to the conquerors, which might as well be avoided. And as a matter of course they will be found guilty, for a court-martial in such a case will not define to a nicety the limits within which it is permitted to a Minister of War to resist an invasion, when his immediate chief is in the hands of the invader, and his sovereign rather approves than otherwise of his resistance. The intimation given beforehand, that the Khedive must not execute any of the prisoners without the concurrence of the British General, may be regarded as a guarantee that they will not be executed. It is a pity, therefore, that we do not play the rôle of magnanimity throughout, and, leaving the Khedive to condemn our prisoners to death, step forward at the supreme moment with a recommendation to mercy which could not be neglected.

AS we announced some weeks ago, Capt. Brent, R. N., has tendered his resignation as Director of the Indian Marine, and, we understand, his resignation has been accepted. No fresh nomination has been made, but it is believed a successor will come from England in about six weeks. It is stated that Capt. Brent's reasons for throwing up the appointment so hastily are disappointment with the Government of India for withholding the plenary authority which he understood had been promised him, and for insisting on strict financial supervision being maintained over his department. The position of the Government of India in this matter is perfectly sound. Every avenue of expenditure ought to be strictly guarded, and every item subjected to the keenest criticism. Captain Brent is, no doubt, a capable officer, and he has become popular with his subordinates. At the same time, he has scarcely given evidence of qualities likely to fit him for an administrative post, and his resignation is practically due to his disappointment at the conditions of life in a bureau as compared with autocracy on a quarter-deck. Captain Brent's experiences will point a moral, which cannot be too clearly understood, that when a man accepts the direction of an administrative department, even though it be the Admiralty or the Ministry of War, he must put all autocratic ideas in his pocket. Nevertheless it would, perhaps, be well for the Government of India to see that an otherwise wholesome financial supervision is not exercised in a manner likely to offend the susceptibilities of a high-minded and efficient officer.

THE Government Resolution on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1881 is interesting. From it we learn that there were 684 deaths from cholera in the Presidency in 1880, and the total mortality increased to 16,694 in 1881. The total number of deaths in 1881 was 381,450 as compared to 328,673 in 1880. The greatest mortality appears to have occurred in Khandesh. There was a small mortality from small-pox—only 539 ; the mortality from fevers rose from 246,779 to 272,403 in 1881.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 28.

WHILE Sir Garnet Wolseley has been putting Arabi Pasha's forces to flight, the Turkish journals of Constantinople have been crediting the fellaheen Colonel with extraordinary victories. They have allowed him to capture six English ironclads, one English general, and many guns and prisoners. They have even connived at the fiction of the six captured ironclads having been towed up the Nile to Cairo, which may be regarded as a physical impossibility ; they have also dispersed the English in many directions, and, on the very day on which Sir Garnet Wolseley stormed Arabi's entrenched camp, took his guns, and dispersed his troops, they were proclaiming that the English forces were so separated as to make it easy for Arabi to attack them in detail with advantage. The mendacity of the Turkish journals even exceeds that of the French Government during the Franco-Prussian war, although that was considerable. I do not pretend to say, for one moment, that the Turkish fabricants of contemporaneous history are acting under the direct orders of the Turkish Government, but as it is certain that they are not allowed to tell the truth, and that in spite of a severe censorship they are allowed to tell lies, the inference must be that their manipulation of facts is not regarded with disfavour either by the Porte or the Palace.

The most conspicuous of these traders on Turkish credulity is the *Djeridé*, which, as I have already told you, is the organ of the War Office, and is largely read by the military. This paper is conspicuous not only by its deviation from the truth, but by its extreme hostility to the English, and it is certain that if the Turkish troops do eventually go to Egypt, which I sincerely trust they will not, they will not go in a temper to fraternise with the English. Probably the ravings of the *Djeridé* have been authorised with this view. Independently of this, however, there is a general hostility to English views. English contractors have lately endeavoured to purchase in Constantinople mules and pack saddles for the use of the English Government and to hire drivers for the management of the mules. The mules, it is said, have been shipped, the pack saddles, it is alleged, will be delivered, but the drivers who were engaged have been imprisoned, and up to the moment of writing have not been released in spite of repeated remonstrance from the English Embassy. A trifling detail of this kind shows how precarious is the so-called friendship between England and Turkey. We have a Levantine paper here which is fond of declaring most effusively that Turkey is the natural ally of England. All I can say is that if ivy be the natural ally of the oak, and if the parasite be the natural ally of his patron, then Turkey is the natural ally of England. In point of fact the Sultan's Government has been doing its best to discredit itself and to lose a province. It has delayed the signature of the military convention with England, until evidently and determinedly England will have no more of it. It has delayed to declare Arabi Pasha a rebel, until there is an extreme probability that he will be declared either a prisoner or a fugitive. And it has, in all probability, put into the hands of Mr. Gladstone's Government the future, the legitimate, and the just control of Egyptian affairs. It is not to be supposed for one moment that when the English Government has gained a control over Egypt, it will permit the fellaheen to slide back into the reign of tyranny which they have endured. We may be quite sure that the English Government will no more permit taxation to be levied by bastinado for the benefit of Bondholders whose claims are o the flimsiest character. We may be quite sure that the system of double control will be modified, if not altogether abolished, and that the lavish employment of Europeans in Egypt in Government appointments will be moderated. The Sultan has missed, and is still missing, a splendid opportunity of carrying out his own designs in Egypt and the East generally. He cannot now desert Arabi with honour, nor can he support him with safety ; but he had an opportunity, if he had had courage to avail himself of it, of placing himself in a good position with his so-called Egyptian subjects. The question, however, really is, whether the Egyptians consider themselves to be his subjects, or whether they do not detest the Turk more than they do the Khedive. Time will show ; but it behoves the English Government to hold the balance fairly between Turkey and Egypt. The possession of Egypt by Turkey has been of such short duration, and has been so constantly interrupted, that no great attention ought to be paid to the shadowy and useless claims of the Caliph upon it. The people who are to be considered are the patient, hard-working people of Egypt who till the land, live in all frugality, and unless the English Government intervenes to save them, are likely to suffer additional taxation in consequence of Arabi Pasha's unscrupulous designs.

THE ESCAPE OF SHEIKH OBEIDULLAH.

We have another trouble in prospect for Turkey. The famous Sheikh Obeidullah, who gave so much trouble to Persia two or more years ago, and who having been summoned to Constantinople, has been interned here for two years under a strict guard, has managed to make his escape, and is now in Kurdistan and surrounded by his faithful tribes. The manner of his evasion was peculiar and ingenious. Being a Sheikh of highly religious proclivities, he availed himself of the commencement of Ramazan to shut himself up in his house, where it was supposed that he was engaged in a perpetual fast, and where no presumptuous person ventured to interfere with his sacred repose. At length came the Bairam, and the Sultan, not observing Sheikh Obeidullah at the ceremony of kissing hands, inquired after him. Messengers were immediately sent to the Sheik's house, who returned with the astounding information that the Sheikh had been absent for five-and-twenty days ; and the news has since been received that he is safely housed in Kurdistan and surrounded by an army. Of course there has been treachery somewhere, but what would Turkey be without treachery ? The *Djeridé*, with its usual malevolence towards the English, insinuates that they assisted the flight of the Sheik, but this, of course, is mere nonsense, and is possibly due to the fact that the Sheik had been known to be in communication with the correspondent of a leading London journal. The Sheikh is a man of very considerable ability and of great influence in his country ; and the Persian Ambassador here is greatly troubled in his mind about the evasion, and has made representations to the Porte respecting it, which will not have the effect of bringing the Sheikh back again. The Porte is not less troubled, for it does not wish to have a fresh difficulty with Persia, and it has not the means of repressing the refractory Kurds. Our hope here is that the Kurds will not once more fall foul of the Armenians, because if they do, notwithstanding anything the Treaty of Berlin may say to the contrary, there will be "wigs on the green."

We are told by a Levantine paper that a very remarkable personage is now at Constantinople. His name is Hod Bey ; he is descended from a Caucasian family, and is said to have arrived at the age of 120 and to have preserved all his faculties, both mental and corporeal. He is said to have taken part in all the crises of which the Caucasus has been the centre during the last century. He is alleged to be the object of great veneration on the part of his countrymen, but I give all this with reserve, as I should like to hear the opinion of my friend, Mr. Thom, with regard to Hod Bey's advanced age.

RUDENESS TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Among minor incidents may be noted the fact that the Sultan has lately held out a hand to the Jews, and has conferred decorations on two members of the house of Camondo. It is also worthy of note that on the first day of Bairam rations of confitures were served to all the soldiers in garrison in Constantinople, the cost of this luxury being borne by his Majesty. Confitures, however, apparently are not to be served out to the English. Last week the English Ambassadress had a garden party, to which all the leading Turks were as usual invited. Very few attended, and the leading Turkish newspaper published on the morning of the day on which the fête took place a statement that the Turks did not mean to attend, and that the Sultan had forbidden them to attend. Certainly very few were present. On the following day the *Wakit* having been called to account by a Levantine paper for its rudeness to Lady Dufferin, stated that the Turks had not attended because the garden party was fixed for Friday. Now, this was perfectly ludicrous, because Friday is precisely the day on which the Moslems, after noon, are ready to go to any entertainment of the kind.

MATHERAN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us under date 21st September :—The weather here at present is very fine, and the absence of damp and mist, in which the place has been wrapped for three months, renders one's morning walk quite enjoyable. Riding for the present is out of the question ; though there are already a good many ponies on the hill, the roads leading to several Points, and that from Narel to Matheran, are fearfully bad and require immediate repairs. The tradespeople are one by one coming up, and it is expected that the bazaar will be open in a few days. At present, with the exception of mutton, nothing can be procured. The Superintendent, Dr. Boustead, who is in Poona, is coming up shortly. All the hotel-keepers and others are already at work putting their places in order. The Chowk Hotel, it is reported, is to be improved, lawn-tennis and badminton courts being amongst the additions. The amount of rain gauged at the Superintendent's office up to date is 245 inches, some 25 inches more than the average.

THE SALVATION ARMY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Like the victims of the French Revolution going to the guillotine, in open carts, followed by a howling mob, the officers of the Salvation Army, recruited by a score of enthusiasts, native Christians and others mostly from the Methodist ranks, made their first public appearance this evening in the streets of Bombay, singing hymns as they went, and halting at convenient distances to deliver short discourses, now in English, now in Hindustani, on the "old, old story of Jesus and his love." In the midst of a noisy and tamasha-loving crowd, I saw them encamped in the open space opposite the Money School, in five bullock carts, two of these so very much overloaded that the secretary of the S. P. C. A. might well send the Salvationists a gentle hint to the effect that human souls are not to be saved at the expense of the dumb creation. A gentleman, dressed to look like a Punjabee, was holding forth in delightfully fluent Hindustani, the Hindustani of Upper India. He soon made way for another, similarly dressed, who could not speak Hindustani and therefore very wisely confined himself to a few neatly-turned sentences in his mother tongue ; the burden of his song being "What shall I do to be saved ?" A lady, dressed in European costume with the exception of a bit of blue cloth thrown over the head after the fashion of the *saree*, next spoke, but except the very nearest it was not possible for the vast crowd to hear even the sound of her voice. Indeed, for that matter, it is a pity that the Salvationists have none of them, the stentorian voice of Mr. Mody ; for their loudest efforts all but waste themselves in the open air. A hymn in Hindustani, set to what appeared to be a secular air, was the signal for clearing this portion of the Esplanade. And then followed as confused a march as ever a battlefield witnessed. What with tramcars and private conveyances plying to and fro, the dispersed mob running like mad in all conceivable directions, the mounted constabulary making a display of horsemanship before the terror-stricken natives, it was as much as the poor Salvation bullocks could do to cross over with their load to Cruickshank-road. This done, the procession went past the new Boree-bunder station, and filed off into the open space behind the School of Arts. Here the crowd had gathered new strength, for the presence of the mounted police escorting *Saheb Logues* in *khataras* struck the ignorant native with terror, and while some thought that Arabi Pasha had come over, and others that the *Roosheeans* had landed at last, each and all, eager and expectant, rushed to the scene of battle. In solemn darkness, for the pale moon had just then chosen to go under a cloud, the proceedings opened with "Sweet Beulah Land ;" and then the Hindustani orator returned to the charge with redoubled vigour. I stood beside a mild Marwarree. Just then the speaker uttered the words, "Myla hota so sufa ho gaya," and the Marwaree cried in ecstatic glee, "Wah ! wah !" repeating the sentence, taking it perhaps in its literal sense, and looking entranced at the preacher, on whom the escaped moon shone at the moment with pale complacency. This ended the first day's campaign. The list of wounded is not in my possession, but for myself I can say that I went home heartwhole, and possibly hundreds of others did the same.

Seriously speaking, I think this "tamasha" only makes Christianity look ridiculous in the eyes of the natives. When the gloss of novelty has had time to wear off, they will look with their customary indifference on this sensational business ; the constabulary, who have now more to do probably than at any native festival, will have an easy time of it ; and a solitary yellow-turban, with a handful of idlers, will be all that will be left to hear the "glad tidings" of the Salvationists. The zeal, earnestness, devotion, and self-sacrifice of these men and women cannot be denied, and it must be admitted that they have done, and are doing, a deal of good in their native land, snatching souls from the irresistible attractions of gin-palaces, Alhambras, Pavilions, and a hundred other gilded haunts of vice. But then it must be remembered that while in England they have to battle against individuals on whom the national faith has only weakened its hold, here in India they will have to shake and uproot convictions which have been the growth of ages, handed down from father to son, and by every succeeding generation cherished and clung to as tenaciously as to life itself. And not only to shake and uproot them, but to graft upon them a new and a live faith, the faith of the conquering race. If Col. Olcott could spare a couple of days from his arduous labours in Ceylon, and be induced to take the field against the Salvationists, holding forth on the dignity of ancient faiths, while these are trying to supplant them by their own, the very division of the audience, as regards the native element, would afford the best possible foreshadowing of the probable ultimate success of the one and failure of the other.

Sept. 20.

WHAT THE NATIVE PAPERS SAY.

THE *Jam-i-Jamshed* says :—We refuse to believe that these new missionaries will be able to perform anything in India. Let them succeed in converting 25 out of a population of twenty-five crores. The leader of the Army has made a mistake in sending out his contingent here. The natives of India are not so superstitious and irreligious as he seems to suppose. "General" Booth disclaims all connection with the system of educating the natives. We say that even the little success which the previous missionaries were enabled to secure was owing to their establishing schools and getting at the mass through means of education. Mr. Booth evidently does not know what the population of India consists of.

THE scene enacted the day before yesterday by the four members of the *muktifauj* who have come to this country to convert the whole population to Christianity was simply ridiculous. We never gave any serious importance to this affair, but we were certainly not prepared to see so ludicrous an exhibition. It is sheer madness to hope to convert a country like India by the help of four missionaries who parade the streets on country carts and make speeches at intervals.—*Samachar.*

HINDOOSTAN does not profess to have one religion. But there is so much religious fanaticism in the country, and the feeling is so deep-rooted, that an attempt to forcibly introduce a foreign creed must necessarily end in unpleasantness. It is advisable for the Salvationists to try other fields where they may have even a shadow of hope.—*Akhbare Soudagar.*

THE STAFF CORPS PROBATIONER'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day I read a very amusing, but very absurd, letter under the heading of "A cutting grievance," which, I think, ought not to be allowed to pass without a reply. What "A deeply-cut probationer's" service and expenses in the Royal Mudfordshire Regiment at home h[illegible] with buying a horse in India I cannot [illegible] If he could not afford to live in that [illegible]guished corps, he ought to have left [illegible] once. With regard to the para. in the B[illegible] Army Regulations concerning probationers' c[illegible]ers, the sum of Rs. 100 was fixed at a time [illegible] it was quite possible to obtain a fair coun[illegible] bred horse for that amount. No doubt the pa[illegible] ought to be cancelled, as it is totally impossible [illegible] comply with it now ; but an English officer's pride a[illegible] *esprit de corps* ought to prevent him from maki[illegible] himself, and to a lesser degree his regiment, a laug[illegible]ing stock on parade because the authorities ha[illegible] neglected to add a few lines cancelling an order which is palpably out of date. A screw is the most expensive horse to buy in the end. The colonel of the regiment only did his duty in objecting to his regiment being made a laughing stock. Most probationers, on joining, are not ashamed to ask more experienced judges than themselves to buy a horse for them. It was utterly unecessary for "D. C. P." to buy his Colonel's horse for Rs. 1,200. I have never heard of a commanding officer of Native Infantry forcing probationers to buy horses for half that sum. As a matter of fact they are invariably most obliging to probationers in giving them plenty of time in which to buy a charger, and generally strongly advise them not to buy expensive horses. About the subaltern in an English Cavalry regiment I have no experience ; but in the Native Cavalry he has not "the pick of 800 horses at Government rates and fixed instalments." If in one of the regiments which obtain drafts of Arabs from Bombay, an officer may get a good horse cheaper than he otherwise would by asking the officer buying the remounts to pick him out a horse in Bombay and buy it with the remounts, for which he has to pay ready money ; but he has no power whatever to take his pick of the horses that arrive at head-quarters as remounts. If he has not bought his horse in this way, or is in an up country regiment mounted on country-breds, he has to buy his horses in the same manner as civilians and for the same prices ; and he has as a rule to buy horses which are twice as expensive as those necessary for a Native Infantry probationer. In the Native Cavalry an officer is not allowed to buy a regimental remount for the following reasons. The sowars pay a fixed sum for remounts when their horses are cast, and the remounts then become their own property. It would be very hard on them if their officers were to take their pick of every batch of remounts, and hand over those they do not want to the regiment. How much harder, then, would it be on them and on the efficiency of the regiment if every N. I. probationer could also claim to have a horse supplied to him by the nearest Cavalry regiment, as I do not suppose they would accept them if the worst horses were given ! If your correspondent means that an English Cavalry regiment should be ordered to supply him with a horse, he must remember that there is only one such regiment in the Bombay Presidency, and that he is in reality demanding that the gallant regiment stationed at Mhow should become a Government Horse Depôt for his convenience and that of other discontented subalterns. He ought to know that he willnever obtain anything by alternately chaffing and demanding concessions from his superiors in publi[illegible] a course which reflects on the common se[illegible] discipline not only of the writer, but up[illegible] in the minds of many people of [illegible] general.

Bombay. Sepet. 20.

THE SOUTH-[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 21.—The barometer has now begun to fall on the western coast and in the south of the Deccan, but elsewhere the rise noticed during the past two days holds steadily, and the pressure is slightly above the average over Northern India. A strong north-west wind blows at Goa. The wind is variable, but chiefly from the north, in Rajputana, Central India, and the Central Provinces, while in the south it is moderate between west and north-west. The sky is again densely clouded in Assam, and heavy continuous rain falls ; while in Bengal and Burmah also there is much cloud. Elsewhere the weather is fine. Rain today :—Saugor Island, over 2 inches ; Dhubri and Salem, nearly 1½ inch ; Sibsagar, Belgaum, and Bellary, between ½ and ¾ inches. Previously Gowhati had nearly ½ inch.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

(22nd September, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·918	86·0	WSW	18	0·00
Surat	·945	81·6	N	8	0·11
Bombay	·941	82·6	NNW	11	0·00
Ratnagiri	·915	82·8	WNW Fresh	...	0·00
Karwar	·912	80·1	NW Light	...	0·00
Mangalore	·930	81·0	SW	3	0·00
Calicut	·938	79·6	Calm	4	0·00
Cochin	·944	81·0	SW	2	0·00
Masulipatam	·889	85·8	SW	4	0.00
Madras	·881	89·8	SW	4	0·00
Negapatam	·890	83·9	SW	2	0·00
Deesa	·924	87·3	NNW	5	0·00

EDUCATION COMMISSION.

THE President of the Commission and the Provincial Committee for Bombay will hold their second session for the Bombay Presidency at Bombay on Wednesday, October 25th, and their third session at Ahmedabad on November 3rd. Evidence will be taken on the dates specified below in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall of the University, Bombay, commencing at 12 o'clock. The place of meeting at Ahmedabad will be hereafter notified. The meetings of the Commission for taking evidence will be open to the public and the representatives of the Press. Witnesses or other gentlemen requiring information are requested to communicate with Mr. Lee-Warner.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD FOR BOMBAY.—The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., LL.D., President of the Commission ; H. P. Jacob, Esq. ; W. Lee-Warner, Esq., M.A., C.S. ; and K. T. Telang, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

LIST OF WITNESSES AT BOMBAY.

October 25.

Mr. W. Wordsworth, Principal, Elphinstone College.
Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, J. P. for Bombay.
Mr. E. Fulton, C.S., Registrar of the High Court.

October 26.

The Hon'ble Badrudin Tyabjee, Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws.
Mr. Gokaldas K. Parekh, LL.B., of Bombay.
The Rev. R. Rive, S.J., St. Xavier's College.

October 28.

Mr. Manockjee Cooper, Head Master, Fort High School.
Mr. Framjee Patel, B.A., of Bombay.
Mr. Rahimtula N. Sayani, M.A., LL.B.

October 30.

The Hon'ble V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws.
Haji Ghulam Mahomed Munshi.

LIST OF WITNESSES AT AHMEDABAD.

November 3.

Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E., Revenue Commissioner, Baroda.
Mr. Ambalal S. Desai, M.A., Judge of Visnagar.
The Rev. W. Beatty, B.A., Irish Presbyterian Mission.

November 4.

Mr. E. Giles, B.A., Educational Inspector, N. D.
Mr. Gopalji S. Desai, Deputy Educational Inspector.
Mr. M. M. Kunte, B.A., Principal, Training College.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice West and the Right Rev. L. Meurin, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, will probably be unable to attend the Commission for examination, but will deliver statements which will be printed. On the days on which the Commission does not sit for the purpose of taking evidence, schools and other institutions will be visited. The Commission will arrive in Ahmedabad on November 2nd.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

SURRENDER OF FORT GEMILEH.

THE TRIAL OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

THE RETURN OF THE INDIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, SEPT. 21, MORNING.

Fort Gemileh, near Port Said, has been summoned to surrender, otherwise the British threaten to bombard it.

The departure of the Khedive for Cairo has been postponed until Monday.

The Khedive has issued a decree appointing a mixed Commission at Alexandria and Tantah to sift the causes and prosecute the authors of the outrages at those places.

British officers of high rank will sit on the court-martial at Cairo to try the rebel leaders.

LONDON, SEPT. 22, MORNING.

Fort Gemileh has surrendered to the British.

General Sir Evelyn Wood, with three regiments, has been ordered to proceed to Damietta to act in co-operation with the fleet. The latest reports state that Abdellal, the Commandant there, has gone to Cairo, and that the garrison has yielded.

Further arrests of Arabi's followers have been made in Cairo.

The Serapis has landed her troops at Malta, and proceeds to Suez to embark two battalions of Indian troops for Bombay.

BRITISH INTERESTS AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 22.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following :—

The total number of rifles yielded by the garrison at Kafr-ed-Dowar is thirty thousand.

The Khedive drove through Alexandria escorted by 100 of the 13th Bengal Lancers under Colonel Macnaughten. Their appearance created a profound sensation amongst the natives.

The *Times* states that England's disproportionate share in the management of the Suez Canal will seriously engage the attention of Government, and hints that the making of a new and larger Canal is not impossible.

COAL IN THE REWAH STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

It is officially announced that Government having in view the development of promising coalfields in the Rewah State, have issued orders for the survey of a branch line of railway from Katni on the East Indian Railway towards Umaria and Sohagpore in Rewah territory.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

Mr. S. Sullen has been appointed Presidency Postmaster at Madras.

Colonel G. F. Walker, Suffolk Regiment, has been appointed to the Brigade Staff, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant G. A. Williams, 27th Native Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Military Accountant on probation.

Major R. Wace, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Superintendent of the Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Stewart has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonels Frederick Allen, Bengal, and Edward Hunter Armstrong, Madras, Staff Corps, have been promoted to Colonels.

Major Phipson Peacock, Bengal Cavalry, has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major A. G. Begbie, Royal Engineers, Officiating Deputy Accountant-General, has been re-appointed Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern Railway.

[illegible] of Superintendent of Marine Survey, [illegible] closed, the business connect- [illegible] eforth be conducted by [illegible] The compilation of [illegible] to the Port Officer,

CENTRAL INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 22.

Inter-regimental, Natives, 500 yards.— Lance Naik Dowlutrao Surway, 23rd N. L. I., 30.

Commander-in-Chief's prize.—Private Shaik, Babun, 23rd N. L. I., 52.

Adjutant-General's prize, Europeans.—Private Turner, Royal Irish, 31.

Volunteer Prize.—Private Fido, Bombay Volunteers, 50.

Nursery Stakes.—Drummer Toms, Royal Irish, 57.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 22.

Match 1st., 500 yds.—Naik Dowlutrao Surway, 23rd Regt., 30 points ; Naik Sirpuljee Salway, 9th Regt., 28 ; Shaik Currim, 9th Regt., 28.

Match 7th, Natives.—Pte. Shaik Babun, 23rd Regt., 52 ; Shaik Koodabux, 1st Regt., 50 ; Ram Khan, 23rd Regt., 47.

Match 12th.—Stephens, B. V. R., 51, disqualified; Fido, B. V. R., 50 ; Salnom, Railway Vol., 49 ; Slidell, Railway Vol., 45 ; Gideney, 45 ; Seymour, 44 ; Sharpe, B. V. R., 43 ; Osborne, 43 ; Brown, B. V. R., 43 ; Betsal, 43 ; Clabby, 43.

Match 17th.—Drummer Toms, Royal Irish, 57 ; Pte. Fuller, Royal Irish, 54.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief visited the rifle camp this evening. There was a heavy fall of rain at 3 p. m., and towards evening a strong wind was blowing from the right.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

RUSSIA AND MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

An offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Russia and Montenegro.

THE CZAR AT MOSCOW.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 21.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar has arrived at Moscow, where he has received an ovation. The sole object of his visit is to see the Exhibition.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 22.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Malwa, with the outward English mails of the 8th instant, left here at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the same Company's s.s. Siam, for Colombo and Calcutta, at 9 o'clock last evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 21.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here for Bombay this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
4½ per cent. do.	89
3 per cent. Consols for account	99¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	99⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes	115¾
Bar Silver	51⅞

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Departure—Mobile.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted beyond Hongkong. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, right to Hongkong. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 21.

At 10 p.m.	79·3

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

„ 6 a.m.	77·1
„ 10 a.m.	82·6
„ 2 p.m.	86·1
„ 4 p.m.	84·6

WE regret to learn from the Lahore paper that Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Case, Officiating Assistant Commissary-General, Rawal Pindi, dropped down dead on the afternoon of Saturday last, at Murree, while playing billiards at the Club. The cause of his death is stated to have been aneurism of the heart. He was buried on Monday, with military honours.

LORD AND LADY CHARLES BERESFORD, the Lahore paper says, are likely to visit Calcutta in the ensuing cold season.

THE Session of the Education Commission at Bombay is to commence on the 25th October. Mr. W. Wordsworth is the first witness to be examined.

No business of public interest was transacted at yesterday's meeting of the Town Council.

A CRICKET MATCH was played at Poona yesterday, on the Gymkhana ground, between Jockeys and a Scratch Team. The knights of the pigskin to wield the willow were :—Captain Elliott, Captain Beaver, Captain King, Mr. MacDougall, Mr. Hemery, Mr. Minchin, Bowen, Dignum, Gerrard, Blackburn, Pierson, Tingey, and Vinall. We learn by telegraph that "the Gymkhana won in one innings with runs to spare."

NINE of the persons concerned in the Salem riots, who were charged with offences that the magistrate could deal with summarily, have been convicted, and sentenced, three of them to 12 months' and the remaining six each to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

ON the 16th September, when the news of the capture of Zagazig reached Simla, the Viceroy at once telegraphed to Sir Herbert Macpherson congratulating him on the distinguished gallantry of his troops, who had so well upheld the reputation of the Indian Army.

THE prospectus of the Western India Rifle Association has been issued, and is a good one. A great improvement has been made in the adoption of the rule that "no deductions will be made from the prizes announced this year." The "deductions" of the last two years went near to render the W. I. R. A. a byeword and a mockery amongst shooting men, and we are glad to see a new leaf has been turned over. The improvement has not been arrived at by starving the prize-list, as good prizes are offered for the twelve matches included in the programme. A great help in this direction has been received by the Association, in the shape of donations of Rs. 300 each, from their Highnesses the Nizam of Hyderabad and Gaekwar of Baroda, Rs. 200 each from the Rajah of Rutlam and the Regent of Kolhapore, Rs. 150 from H. E. the Viceroy, and Rs. 100 each from their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief. The competition may take place on any four consecutive days between the 10th October and 9th December next at any station in British India and Burmah, where not less than five members meet to compete.

MR. GRANT DUFF is a thorough believer in the Local Self-government policy. At Madura, the other day, replying to an address from the inhabitants, his Excellency said :—"I am glad to observe that you are prepared to face the responsibilities as well as to enjoy the privileges of local self-government. If only we can succeed in establishing it on a firm basis it will, besides producing other good effects, disburthen the Central Government of much business that is better suited for settlement by those who are in immediate contact with the facts. Many things come before the Government of Madras about which it need never hear a word, and, although so much has been talked of late years about decentralization, many very small matters cannot be settled even by the Government of Madras, but must go to the Government of India. It certainly does seem anomalous that questions about trifles in Tinnevelly should have to be decided on the frontiers of Thibet, and a fresh impulse having been given by Lord Ripon and others to decentralization, all that will gradually get better."

A NEW company called "The Allahabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited," with a capital of Rs. 5,00,000, divided into 5,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, is being floated at Allahabad.

THE Henry Lawrence Asylum at Murree is doing excellent work. According to the latest annual report, the Asylum was filled beyond the number which it can properly accommodate, and 70 children were still waiting for admission. Educationally, the school gained a remarkable success in the Middle School examination, the first four boys coming out at the head of the list for the whole Punjab. These boys owed their whole education to the Asylum, having commenced on first admission in the infant class.

THE *Pioneer* remarks :—"The proposal of the *Times* that the Indian Contingent should visit England is an impracticable one. The expense of such a trip will forbid the idea being entertained for a moment; but we certainly think that the native officers and men who have distinguished themselves in the recent operations might be rewarded in the way proposed. There would be only a very slight extra expenditure incurred, and the effect upon the whole Native Army would be excellent. The suggestion of a correspondent that the native soldiers chosen for rewards should be decorated by the Queen-Empress herself may perhaps be favourably received." The *Englishman* thinks a regiment of Native Cavalry and a regiment of Native Infantry, or detachments from all the regiments, might be sent to England to take part in the triumphal entry of the Guards into London ? "This would at any rate be but a well-deserved compliment to the men : it would enable them to see that their gallant deeds were recognized in the far off land where the Kaisar-i-Hind rules, as well as by the authorities in India, and it would be hailed throughout the whole Native Army as an admission that their gallant conduct was not to go unrecorded both abroad and at home. The expense would be comparatively trifling, whilst the good results both on the men who were sent and on their comrades throughout the Army would be lasting and decidedly beneficial."

ONE proof mentioned by the Duke of Connaught of the spirit of his men, says the *Evening News*, was that for 24 hours after starting from Ismailia they had nothing served out to them ; yet, hungry, thirsty, worn-out as they were, dirty, and unshaven, they were most anxious to be led forward against the enemy.

IT is reported in the London papers that Sir Beauchamp Seymour has it in contemplation to recommend Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Tulloch, Welsh Regiment, to the notice of the military authorities to receive the Victoria Cross, in recognition of the distinguished gallantry displayed by him on the occasion of the bombardment of Alexandria, when he volunteered to land with a party of seamen from the Fleet and spike a number of guns in the fortifications which were supposed to have been abandoned by the enemy. Admiral Seymour speaks in the highest terms of the manner in which this trying duty was performed, and has made known to Colonel Tulloch his appreciation of services rendered by him throughout the engagement, and his intention of bringing his name specially to the notice of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

SAYS the *Standard* :—Since his arrival in India the Marquess of Ripon has been devoting considerable attention to questions affecting the local Volunteer force, and, recognising the value of the movement, his Lordship has expressed himself desirous of encouraging it in every way in his power. As one step towards popularising the force, his Lordship is most anxious to secure for the more prominent officers similar privileges to those now enjoyed by the officers of the home Volunteers, and we believe that her Majesty is to be recommended to sanction the distribution of a number of Crosses of the Star of India and Imperial Empire. The Viceroy has the matter in hand, and he has already been in correspondence with the Secretary of State for India in Council on the subject, and, though difficulties have arisen, they are not likely to interfere with the carrying out of Lord Ripon's wishes.

THE correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Indian Contingent writes as follows : As I have already described, Lieutenant Lang was the officer who, by swimming the Freshwater Canal, and bringing back a boat with which to cross his men over, succeeded in turning the Egyptian flank. Lang, of course, had to strip, for the most powerful swimmer in the world might very easily come to grief if with his clothes and accoutrements on he should attempt to make his way through the long grass and weeds with which the channel was filled. But he was in too great a hurry to put his clothes on when he went back with his boat. He shipped his plucky little band of blue-jackets from the Mosquito, next his small party of Highlanders, and charged. The Egyptians must have been astounded to see this singular apparition in boots and a "cholera belt" running at them with a sword in its hand. In the Prophet's name, this must be the Christian devil, Shaitan, of the white race, whom the swine-eaters misspell Satan. Barring the boots and the belt, Mr. Lang was as naked as his ancestor Adam. And, like that gentleman, he was not ashamed. Perhaps his dreadful appearance may account, to some extent, for the speedy success of the flanking party in dislodging the Egyptians from the buildings in which they had taken up their position, and from which they were diligently "blazing away."

EVERY effort is being made at Chatham Dockyard to get the Indian troop-ship Jumna completed as soon as possible. The repairs and alterations ordered by the Admiralty were of a rather extensive character, and, although a large force of hands are engaged on board, working until a late hour each night, it has been found impossible to complete her before the beginning of November.

A TREMENDOUS hailstorm occurred near Pesth on August 28. The storm was of such violence that whole vine gardens and maize fields were totally destroyed, and large, strong trees uprooted. A Vienna telegram to the *Standard* says there were such quantities of hailstones that they lay a foot deep on the ground. Over fifty houses were partly demolished. Many hundreds of partridges, and hares were killed by the hailstones, and also many workmen employed in the open air were surprised by the storm and killed.

ON August 30, which was settling day on the London Stock Exchange, a most audacious and extensive robbery was perpetrated by some one evidently thoroughly conversant with the mode of conducting business by the members of the establishment. The person who committed the robbery, having apparently learned that a certain firm of brokers had to deliver a large amount of foreign bonds, presented himself at the office of the delivering firm, asking them for the bonds, as "they had to be sent up to the West-end," and a cheque would follow. This being not an unusual custom, the clerk was taken off his guard and handed over the bonds. The fraud was subsequently discovered on a person from the delivering firm applying for the cheque. It is stated that the value of the bonds is at least £15,000.

THE famous women's strike, with which Mdlle. Louise Michel has for some time past been threatening the Parisians, served as a pretext for a great meeting held on Sunday, August 27, in the Salle Levis, at Batignolles. Numerous speeches on the subject were delivered, but Louise Michel's was the great success of the evening. In her opinion "Man is a pigmy, and woman a giant ! She is not demanding her rights for her ; no, she takes them. We have had enough of slavery ; the hour of reckoning has come, and it is quite time that woman should prove in the face of the whole universe that she ever has been, is, and will always remain the equal of man." In her peroration Louise Michel addressed exclusively the *ouvrières*. She said—"Leave your workshops and shake off the servitude which oppresses you. Revolt, I say ! Revolt against your oppressors and strike." Another speaker whose speech was almost as warmly applauded as Mdlle. Michel's was Sarah Marcel. She said—"It is in the name of man that we claim the rights of woman. Is not woman the root of humanity ? The consequence of enslaving her has been the procreation of a cowardly and pusillanimous race of men. Citizens, you will never be free till you are born of free fathers and mothers." The citizen Adolphe Grippa then mounted the tribune, and raised the customary cry of "*aux armes!*" This time it was not quite so successful as usual in eliciting the applause of the audience, for a certain workman named Milton had the bad taste to protest. He even went so far as to give it as his firm conviction that if the Republic were really in danger, those who were so constantly calling to arms in public meeting would be the last to join the ranks.

THE *Daily Telegraph* is responsible for the following little anecdote :—As Madame Emile de Girardin was believed by her many friends and political followers to entertain extremely "advanced" views with respect to the existence of a Supreme Being, an enthusiastic admirer of hers, who paid her a visit one morning during the most agitated phase of the Second Republic, in order to talk over the perils and perplexities of the situation, was not unnaturally somewhat astonished when she solemnly observed, raising her eyes heavenwards, after some desultory discussion : "Fortunately for France, there is one above, capable of restoring peace and order to even this distracted country ! He alone can save us !" Utterly dumbfounded by this pious utterance, emanating from a quarter whence he least expected such orthodox sentiments, Madame de Girardin's interlocutor stammered out something about the "unalterable justice of Providence," "real good resulting from seeming evil," and one or two more time-worn platitudes, *ejusdem generis*. "I did not refer to that sort of Agency, interrupted the fair philosopher, drawing herself up with icy dignity, "but to my husband, who is at this moment in the room overhead, writing a leading article for to-morrow's paper that cannot fail to set everything to rights."

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Sir Frank Souter, the question of street improvements was considered. Dr. Blaney proposed "that in view of the increased and increasing traffic in the Prince's Dock, the bunders and warehouses on the Elphinstone estate, and the warehouses in the Mandvee and Chinch-bunder districts, the Corporation recognize the urgent desirability of providing increased street accommodation to meet the wants of the traffic, which is much obstructed and delayed. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit a scheme to the Corporation, as early as convienient, for carrying out this object." Mr. Gostling seconded the proposition, remarking that unless a comprehensive scheme were adopted, it would be really very long before all the streets of the city would be widened. Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban thought that the widening of the streets in Musjid and Chinch-bunder was not absolutely necessary, because the mercantile traffic was now more or less diverted towards the Prince's Dock. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee pointed out the financial difficulties which came in the way of their adopting Dr. Blaney's motion. The Municipal Commissioner asked the Corporation not to request him to prepare a very extensive scheme unless there was some possibility of their carrying it out. It was extremely desirable to widen the streets of the city ; but the questions of drainage and water-supply, so intimately associated with the public health, were already before the Corporation. Dr. Blaney's proposition on being put to the vote was lost.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket at the Gymkhana, Pick-up game, 2 p. m.
Band, B. V. R., Gymkhana, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Ethiopia (s) and Dryburg Abbey (s), from Ismailia; Buldana (s), from Suez ; Forest King, from Liverpool.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Java (s), for Zanzibar.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting) :—

March	The Slashers	J. Schmuck.
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Duet	Oberto Conte de S. Bonifacio.	Verdi.
Valse	Hesperus Klange	Gung'l.
Quadrille	Le Palais de l'Industrie	Croisez.
Galop	Bald da Bald Dart	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CRICKET.—There will be a pick-up game at cricket at 2 p.m. to-day, at the Gymkhana, and all members are requested to be punctual. Tiffin at 1-30 p. m.

THE SALVATION ARMY.—"Knee Drill and Free and Easy" is the programme advertised for tomorrow (Sunday) morning and evening, at the "Esplanade Theatre."

THE BREAK IN THE G. I. P. LINE.—A diversion having been made at the Abna river, near Khundwa, where the bridge was washed away by the recent floods, the ordinary traffic has been resumed.

RETURNED TRANSPORTS.—The Government transport steamers Ethiopia, Captain J. Melville, and Dryburg Abbey, Captain C. Horton, from Ismailia, and the Buldana, Captain R. L. Turner, from Suez, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday.

POOR-BOX.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 10 from Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co., contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THEFT.—Mahadoo Govind was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing currency notes, cash, gold rings, and a purse, of the collective value of Rs. 87-8, the property of Cassiram Mahadoo. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Syed Esmail, a ship labourer employed on board the P. & O. s.s. Gwalior, in the Prince's Dock, whilst at work yesterday fell into the hold of the ship, sustaining fracture of the skull. He is under treatment at the G. T. Hospital.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Alex De Souza, a domestic servant in the employment of Mr. W. Wilkins, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a pair of stockings, valued at Re. 1, the property of his master. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Toolseedas Ramjee, a Hindoo, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by cutting himself on the stomach with a razor. He succeeded in inflicting a serious wound of about five inches in length. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital, and is under treatment.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Harry Gunnorson, Chas. Bell, and Joseph Tretebaut, seamen of the British ship Frank Stafford, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board their ship. They were each sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A PICK-POCKET.—Faizkhan Tarrookhan was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse containing 6 annas from the pocket of Shreekrishna Wassoodew, while the owner was making purchases at the NullBazaar on the evening previous. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and further to receive ten lashes with a cat-o-nine-tails.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Succaram Bapoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing 11 pies in copper money from the pocket of Dayal Bhagwan, while the prosecutor was standing in a crowd that had gathered opposite the Crawford Markets the previous evening, watching the proceedings of the Salvation Army. The prisoner was arrested by Mr. Inspector Jones while committing the theft. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT ON BOARD THE S.S. ANCONA.—Messrs. Higginson and Talbot, fourth and fifth officers of the steamship Ancona, lying in the Prince's Dock, reported to the police yesterday the theft of £11, in sovereigns and silver money, from a cash-box which was kept in their cabin. The key of the cash-box, together with other keys, was left hanging on a nail in the cabin. The theft is supposed to have been committed the night previous, when there was work carried on during the whole night, and the vessel was crowded with labourers and others.

MILL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Soma Baboo, aged thirty-five years. Deceased was a labourer in the Royal Mill, Parell. On the 31st ult. he was caught in the machinery while in motion, and his right arm was torn off about the ellow, and his third and fourth ribs fractured. He died from the effects of the injuries. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his being accidentally caught in the machinery in motion. The jury are of opinion that when belts are being repaired ladders with hooks at the upper end ought to be used."

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Grant College Medical Society held in the College Library on Wednesday, the 13th instant, Mr. Atmaram Pandurang, Vice-President, being in the chair, there were present Drs. H. Blanc and A. N. Hojel, Messrs. Sorabjee Dosabhoy, Kaikhosru R. Vicajee, Rustomjee Kharsedjee Vatcha, Ruttonjee Dorabjee Nanjee, Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai, Vinaek Govind, Succaram Arjoon, Dadabhoy Jamasjee, P. Lisboa, Ramdas Gungadas, and C. F. Khory, Secretary. A paper on interesting medical cases from practice was read by Mr. Ramdas Gungadas. Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha was elected a member, and Messrs. A. G. Viegas and Ardeshir Dadabhai Modi were proposed to be elected members of the Society. The meeting then dissolved.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Ali Oomer-street, on the body of Mariam, a woman aged sixty-two years, who died from the effects of injuries she sustained by an accidental fall down a staircase. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner at the Gocuidas Tejpall Hospital, on the body of Sundri, a girl aged eight years, who died from the effects of injuries she sustained on the 31st ultimo by being knocked down and run over by a phaeton while attempting to cross the Breach Candy-road. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—A third was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Lower Colaba, on the body of Rama Luximon, aged thirty years, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained, about eight days ago, by three fingers of his right hand being injured at the Colaba Press, where he was employed as a labourer. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 24.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a. m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 291 and 4.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 19, 175, and 223.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.

FRIDAY, 29TH, ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Daily Prayers—In the morning at half-past seven o'clock, and in the evening at half-past five.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 24.
8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
WEEK-DAYS.—Morning Prayer daily, at 7-30 a. m.
Official time at all services.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 24.
8 a. m.—Matins.
11-30 a. m.—Sermon, Litany, Ordination Service, and Celebration.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.
The LordBishop will conduct the ordination, at 11-30 a.m. The Sermon will be preached by the Rev R. A. Squires, C. M. S.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 24.
7-30 a.m.—(Bombay time.) Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 242 and 355.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 434, 218, and 202.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a. m.—Matins.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6. p. m.—Evensong.
Bombay time at all services.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

UNION PRAYER MEETING, in the Hall, Apollo-bunder, 8-30 p. m. to-morrow, Sunday. All friends invited.

THERE will be service on board the s.s. Khalif, in the Prince's Dock, at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

ON Sunday next there will be Divine Service at 11 a. m. in the harbour on board the s. s. Athens ; at 4-30 p. m. in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home ; at 6-30 p. m. at Prince's Dock, on board the s.s. Speke Hall. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. Bibles, prayer-books, and magazines can be had by applying to the Chaplain. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

AT a European district court-martial, at Poona, on 12th September, Sepoy Shaik Hossain, 16th Regiment N. I., was arraigned on the following charges :—(1st).—disgraceful conduct in having committed theft in respect of property, valued at about Rs. 15, belonging to Sepoy Mhapa Banger, 16th Regiment N. I. ; (2nd).—Disgraceful conduct in having dishonestly retained in his possession the stolen articles. The court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for six months.

Major-General Sir J. Ross directed the prisoner to be discharged with ignominy from the service and to be handed over to the civil power.

Before the same court on the same date, Sowar Narain, 2nd Light Cavalry, was charged :—(1st) with disgraceful conduct in having committed theft of one pony bridle, value Rs. 10 or thereabouts ; (2nd) with disgraceful conduct in having dishonestly retained in his possession four straps with three buckles, being part of a pony's bridle, valued at Rs. 3, or thereabouts, knowing or having reason to believe them to be stolen. The court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for four months. Major Generel Sir John Ross in this case also directed the prisoner to be discharged with ignominy from H. M.'s service, and to be handed over to the civil power.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

(Bombay Samachar.)

THE Resolution of the Bombay Government on Lord Ripon's scheme of local self-government is a lengthy document with very little in it and disappointing to a degree. Sir James Fergusson's Government say in plain words that they disapprove of the scheme. They have, of course, issued the Resolution to carry out the orders of the Supreme Government. A thing that is not heartily done is never well done. We are afraid the famous scheme will meet scant support from the Bombay Government, who have no heart in it. In the Resolution it is stated that the Commissioners and the Collectors dislike the idea. And no wonder. The tendency of the scheme is towards depriving them of a portion of their authority. As against the overwhelming mass of public opinion in England and India in favour of the scheme the opposition of the Bombay Government does not count for much.

(Jami-Jamshed.)

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON might have spared himself the trouble of obtaining the views of the Collectors and Commissioners in the Bombay presidency on the self-government business. Naturally they must speak against a thing which effects their own power. Why did not the Bombay Government try to obtain the opinions of the educated natives ?

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN RELATIVES.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE *vs.* DOSSIBAI AND ANOTHER.

THIS is a suit brought by the plaintiff against his sister, Dossibai, and her husband, Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, to recover Rs. 3,000, being the amount of a promissory note alleged to have been passed by Dossibai. The hearing of the case was resumed to-day.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodeen, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, for the defendants.

Mr. Budroodeen, in continuing his reply for the plaintiff, said that Dossibai alleged that she had lent Rs. 2,000 to the plaintiff on the security of cups, and the loan was repaid in course of time. This story was supported by a letter, dated the 23rd January, and purporting to be written by the plaintiff, in which he asked for the return of his cups, as he had returned the loan some four or five days before that date. Counsel remarked that the repayment of a loan and the return of a security should, in the ordinary course of things, take place together. But here the object of the defendants in trying to make out that the loan was repaid before the return of the cups, was to produce some proof in support of their story that the evidence of the plaintiff on the point was entirely false. If the transaction had in this instance taken place, as it was natural that it should take place there would not be any document in the handwriting of the plaintiff ; but such were the necessities of the case that the defendants had to produce the letter purporting to be in plaintiff's handwriting. Plaintiff denied that the letter was in his handwriting and counsel thought that it was clear on the evidence of both the experts that it was not a document on which his Lordship could place the slightest reliance. The document threw the greatest possible suspicion on Dossibai's *bonâ-fides*. Plaintiff said that Dossibai had passed him a promissory note for a loan of Rs. 3,000 given to her ; that having subsequently lost the note, he wrote to his sister a letter asking her to pass a fresh receipt. If the plaintiff had been a great forger, as the other side contended that he was, what could have been easier for him than to fabricate a note and immediately produce it in support of his claim, instead of foolishly stating that he had lost the receipt ? Had there been no original receipt for the loan of Rs. 3,000 advanced by the plaintiff to Dossibai, he would never have made the admission that he had lost it. If the plaintiff had borrowed the sum of Rs. 2,000, as the defendants said that he had, it would be almost inconceivable audacity on the part of the plaintiff, shortly after he had received the loan, to state that he had made a loan of Rs. 3,000 on his part to Dossibai which was still unpaid. But if, on the other hand, the plaintiff's story was true, that the Rs. 2,000 was not a loan to him, but a loan by him, and that the sum had been ultimately repaid to him, there was no difficulty in conceiving that the plaintiff had afterwards advanced a further sum of Rs. 3,000, and that having lost the receipt for the same, he asked for a fresh document. As a matter of fact the plaintiff having received back the Rs. 2,000 lent to his sister, he was also anxious to get back the other loan of Rs. 3,000. If the plaintiff forged the document dated the 6th September, purporting to be a fresh receipt passed by Dossibai, he could have, with better chances of supporting his case, at once forged the document of the 27th April. But the circumstances of the case tended to show that Dossibai's story that she had never received the sum now claimed, nor passed a receipt for it, was entirely false and unreliable. After reading the correspondence bearing on the point, the learned counsel asked the court to draw the inference that Dossibai finding that the receipt passed by her was lost by the plaintiff, was emboldened to ignore the claim altogether. She very well knew the difficulty of the plaintiff in proving a claim without any document ; she knew that the plaintiff, who had had the misfortune to be convicted as a forger some time ago, would be very reluctant to go into court, and therefore she concluded that she could safely defy him, ignoring all knowledge of the transaction. It was easy to conceive that a person like Dossibai should play such a game. The learned counsel admitted that so much suspicion had been cast on the genuineness of the promissory note in this case that unless surrounding circumstances lent it a great probability, his Lordship would be inclined to disregard it. He would therefore rely on facts and documents independent of the promissory note, and show that the force of the circumstances in the case removed whatever suspicion might be thrown on the document. The experts doubted the genuinness of the receipt. He (Mr. Budroodeen) had the greatest respect for Mr. Flynn, who was one of the experts. He was always very cautious, and did not profess to give an opinion on points about which he had reasonable doubt. No doubt his Lordship would attach great weight to his evidence ; but when he (Mr. Budroodeen) had said that, he had said all that could be said either with regard to Mr. Flynn or any other expert in the world. The learned counsel generally contended that circumstantial evidence was strongly in favour of the plaintiff.

Mr. Budroodeen closed his address at 5-30 p.m., when the court adjourned. His Lordship reserved judgment.

SEPTEMBER 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE LATE MR. A. H. WADIA'S WILL.

IN this matter a caveat has been filed by the son-in-law of the deceased, Mr. H. A. Wadia, against probate being granted of the will of the late Mr. Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia to the applicants, Mr. H. A. Hormarjee and Mr. N. Spencer. A rule *nisi* calling upon the applicants to show cause why an administrator *pendente lite* should not be appointed to the estate of the deceased was to-day called on for further hearing, when the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Mr. Farran, and Mr. Pherozshaw, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the applicants ; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, appeared for the caveator ; and Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Telang for Meherbai, the widow, and the infant children.

Mr. Inverarity, in continuing his remarks on behalf of the caveator, said the annual expenditure out of the estate, as directed by the will mounted to Rs. 43,700. The net income was Rs. 3 ,850, and therefore there would be a deficiency of between Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 7,000 per annum, so that the widow's annuity would have to be diminished by that amount, giving her about Rs. 2,000 instead of Rs. 2,500 a month ; and there would therefore be nothing left for charity. A reduction in Hormusjee Bomonjee's annuity would also have to be made proportionately with that of the widow. The testator directed that, in the event of the revenue decreasing in any year, the annuities were to abate ; and this was to be done even although the revenue might be sufficient to pay the annuities and leave a balance for charities. The learned counsel apprehended that this was a clause of the will which would give rise to future litigation. The result would be that the charities would be swept away, and Mrs. Ardasir's allowance would have to be reduced. Under the old will of 1879 the expenditure was Rs. 52,100, while the income was about Rs. 71,000, leaving a balance of about Rs. 19,000 for charities, which was about the amount which the testator himself dispensed in charities. It was inconceivable that the testator could have meant that, immediately after his death, the charities should cease, and that his own relatives, who had been in better circumstances and had been reduced to want, should be left destitute. It was sad to contemplate the amount of misery that would be caused if the charities at once ceased to be dispensed. Some of the recipients were ladies of the testator's family. On the death of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, who also distributed charities to his relatives, but had made no provision for them by his will, the testator told the caveator what a pity it was that such an omission had been allowed to occur ; remarking that it could not possibly happen in his own case. The caveator had no personal object to serve by taking these proceedings. He was wholly disinterested in the matter. His wife, Aimai, got as much under the last will as under the will of 1879. Having heard from his sisters-in-law what had occurred at the execution of the will, and knowing the sentiments of the testator with regard to his charities, the caveator, at the request of Mrs. Ardasir, called upon Mr. Walker, who told him that the will had been prepared in a great hurry, that instructions were given verbally, and that there was not sufficient time to get the draft properly settled by counsel. The caveator therefore went and consulted Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Inverarity said it was bad policy not to have answered the letters which Mr. Cleveland wrote, making inquiries regarding the execution of the will. The testator's widow was certainly entitled to make those inquiries ; and it was bad policy on the part of her son's solicitor to have neglected to take any notice of those letters. It was not true that the caveator was instigated either by Mrs. Ardasir or Nusserwanjee to take these proceedings, or that any arrangement had been made with the widow and children of the deceased for the payment of his costs. As a trustee under the will, he felt it to be his duty, if he could, to prevent the misery which was sure to overtake the poor relatives of the testator in the event of the will of 1882 being confirmed by the court. The learned counsel showed how the daughters of the deceased had no personal object to gain by these proceedings. Mrs. Ardasir's case was, of course, different, as she would get more by the will of December, 1879. Pestonjee, the testator's son, had sided with Hormarjee, because he knew that his appointment as manager of the Coorla Mills would be jeopardised. Jamsetjee, the other brother, had been for some time working in the office in the hope of being made a partner at a subsequent date ; and that hope would be frustrated if he opposed Hormarjee. The members of the family had heard the words of the deceased at the time of the execution of the will, "Everything else is as it was before." Dr. Burjorjee confirmed it. Dr. Sidney Smith said he did not understand the Gujeratee words. The testator used the same words on two subsequent occasions the same day, once in the presence of Mrs. Ardasir and Dhunbai, and at another time in the presence of Mrs. Ardasir and Jamsetjee. Now, the learned counsel said, Dr. Burjorjee was a disinterested witness, so were Dhunbai, Dinbai, and Pootlibai. Mrs. Ardasir also heard the words. On another occasion, when some eggs were taken to Mrs. Ardasir, who had been crying, the testator assured her that he had told her everything ; and on a third occasion the same morning, when Mrs. Ardasir took Jamsetjee and asked Mr. Ardasir to let him read the will, he repeated the remark and said he had done no injury to any person, that Mrs. Ardasir knew what he had done, and that everything else was as it was before. These statements, made on three different occasions, led the members of the family to believe that the testator never intended to give the Coorla shares to Hormarjee. If he had wished to avoid being questioned by Mrs. Ardasir, he would have adopted the statement of Hormarjee that it was his partnership deed. But Mr. Ardasir was a truthful man, and it was probable that he did mean what he said, that everything else was the same as before.

The judge said it was probable that the testator made the answer to prevent further questioning. His Lordship said the same thing happened in the Nassick will case, which his Lordship had tried, and in which the testator had made an untrue statement to avoid being further questioned about his will, with a view to secure his peace of mind. His Lordship thought the same thing had occurred in this case.

Mr. Inverarity said if the testator wanted peace and quietness, he would have adopted Hormarjee's statement, but instead of doing that, he actually gave information to Mrs. Ardasir, saying it was a codicil, and that she knew everything he had done. At that interview, according to two of the witnesses, Ardasir said he had read the will not once but three times, and that he knew every passage of it. Supposing that was said, it amounted to nothing more than what he had said to Dr. Smith, namely, that he knew the contents. It was an extraordinary circumstance that none but Hormarjee and his supporter, Dr. Nanabhoy, heard that statement. In his affidavit Dr. Nanabhoy had given the statement in a different form. But since the affidavits were prepared, it probably struck the other side that the statement that the testator had read every line of the will, in his state of health, would not be believed, and therefore a different version was attempted to be put upon it. As they put it in the witness-box, it did not amount to more than that the testator meant to say that he knew the contents. Having regard to the fact that no one but Hormarjee and Nanabhoy heard it, that there was a variation from the statement made in the affidavits, and that Nanabhoy was not an independent witness, the learned counsel asked the court to come to the conclusion that the testator meant to say nothing more than that he knew the contents. At that interview then, in the hearing of Mrs. Ardasir, Dr. Burjorjee, and his daughters, the testator said he had made no alterations in the will that Mrs. Ardasir was not aware of. Again, on another occasion, he voluntarily assured Mrs. Ardasir that such was the case, so that it could not be said that he wanted to avoid questioning. Again, on a third occasion, after he had slept some time, he repeated the statement to Mrs. Ardasir. It was therefore improbable that he made any untrue statement to members of his family regarding his will. These were material circumstances worthy of the court's consideration. Then, what reasons were there to induce the testator to make changes in his will ? That there were no reasons made it improbable that a new will should be made. What reason was there to induce the testator to expunge out of the will his wish that Bomonjee and Jamsetjee should be made partners of the firm ? They had in no way incurred their father's displeasure. If the wish remained in the will, and Jamsetjee being about 26 years of age, Hormarjee would have been in very bad odour in the Parsee community, if he did not admit his brother into the firm.

The judge.—And the other brother who wrote poetry !

Mr. Inverarity.—The talent for composition seems to be hereditary in the family, for if Bomonjee has composed poetry Hormarjee has written a novel entitled "The Rampant Cad." (Laughter.) Literary composition, said the learned counsel, could therefore be no disqualification for admission into the firm. The fact was, he said, that Jamsetjee and Bomonjee were cut off from the firm in the draft of a codicil written by Hormarjee himself, although the testator had subsequently expressed a wish, and had continued it down to the execution of the will of May 1882, that they should be admitted as partners. The learned counsel's next point was, what reason was there for depriving Jamsetjee and Bomonjee of the Rs. 2,500, each, per annum charged upon the commission of the Coorla Mills ? The commission had actually increased. Mr. E. D. Sasson had one-fourth share of it for life, and upon his death in March, 1880, the whole commission was received by the firm. No reason was alleged for depriving the two sons of it. Both of them were in favour with the testator, and Bomonjee's legacy had sometime before been reduced by half a lakh of rupees. The next important alteration in the will in favour of Hormarjee was with regard to the Lowjee Castle furniture, which was more valuable than that of "Belle View" and "Bounty Hall." Mrs. Ardasir was given a life interest in it, and at her death it was given in equal shares to her, Hormarjee Jamsetjee and Bomonjee. She had bought portions of it and also some horses and carriages out of her allowance of Rs. 3,000 a month ; and there was no reason why the others should have a share in property that was absolutely her own. The next alteration was about the loan of three-and-a-half lakhs to Hormarjee out of the estate. He had a legacy of two lakhs-and-a-half, the succession to the firm, the gift of the Coorla shares to maintain the agency to the mills the reversion to Lowjee Castle, &c., which in themselves constituted splendid advantages which the testator knew had been secured to Hormarjee. that reason was there, then, to make to him a further gift of three lakhs-and-a-half ?

The judge said that it appeared improbable that, with the example made of Nusserwanjee by his father, the applicant Hormarjee, who had such splendid advantages secured to him, would risk everything in case his father discovered the alterations made in his will without his authority.

Mr. Inverarity admitted it was improbable ; but they did not know what excuses Hormarjee might have kept ready for such a contingency as his Lordship supposed. He might have said he thought those were the instructions given him, or he might have some other excuses ready for the occasion. The learned counsel said he was not upon that point at present. He was mentioning the circumstances which endered it improbable why, with the splendid advantages already bestowed upon Hormarjee, the gift of three lakhs-and-a half should be made tohim. The learned counsel read letters written by the testator to Hormarjee, shewing that the testator had no desire to engage in banking or speculative business, and that he advised his son to get out of the Government paper business altogether, adding that he was thinking of closing the office except to keep up the name of the firm which had existed for a century. In a letter of the 16th April, 1881, Mr. Ardasir wrote to his son Hormarjee :—"Looking to the present aspect of trade, its risk and responsibility, with no profit in anything but losses, it is desirable to do nothing and not to disturb the mind. I have determined to discontine all trade and exchange operations with Dickenson, Ackroyd and Co. and Hambro and Co. except under such circumstances as rarely as possible. In the operations carried on with my previous consent I see, in turning over £40,000, with Hambro or Dickenson, nearly nine lakhs of rupees. With no profit for this large liability and risk, why should I incur the risk ? All this is done to facilitate your own operations at my risk and liability. It is madness to take this responsibility, so I have determined not to incur any even if it paid a small profit ; and I would not have it to disturb my mind and bear anxiety which I will have for no profit. There has been a great talk about your operations in exchange and Government paper. You have been successful in one and unsuccessful in the latter and made a loss. Luckily you have made a large profit to bear the loss ; otherwise it would have fallen on me as you have used the name of my firm to such an enormous extent. However, I see at present little risk in exchange operations. I give you permission in bills and covering the same as opportunity offers. Beyond this amount you should not use the name of the firm. You may in your own name, and do your best even to avoid the name of the firm to the amount of £40,000. This concession is made only for your benefit. Now that banks see your operations, they can deal with your name. In deviation from the present instructions, from this positive order, the power of signing the firm's name will be withdrawn from you." In a letter, dated Mahableswur, 19th November, 1881, the testator wrote to his son Hormarjee about his transactions :—"Now you will see the danger of such a policy ; and on firm conviction I have resolved it should be discontinued gradually but expeditiously, by the sale of Government paper, and go out of it with or without consideration for profit, or it may tend in loss. Who can tell the turn of the market ? Now you are willing to do what I conceive best. Now you may act upon the advice. B. and A. Hormarjee will not incur liability in any trade or banking ; and, moreover, it is under serious consideration to close the office except keeping it up for a namesake of old firm of more than 100 years standing, and if please Almighty God, with his help, I intend to preserve it. I dont require any larger gain, or better name, or better credit, being perfectly contented with the gift of Divine Providence. The next question is of bills of exchange, simultaneous operation in remitting and drawing. There is no great risk, but the amount of your transactions in magnitude render it desirable to curtail. When B. and A. Hormarjee's chief business was in consignments with security of goods, it amounted to ten lacs of rupees a year. You have over ten lacs of rupees in a week, or 40 lacs of rupees per month. Look at the magnitude of your operations. When I sanctioned exchange operations I never dreamed of operations of such magnitude. You have been successful and made bold ; and there is regularity of telegraphic communication. But some irregularity may occur, and its serious consequences and all these considerations leave me alternative but to close the office retaining Coorla Company. Such small consignment business as we have and its commission is not worth the salary of office establishment. In that case our connection will cease, and you will have to carry in your own name the business of which you have made a name, credit, and acquaintance ; and it is better for you to make your name under my patronage, which will be beneficial for your future interest. Only begin in a small way. You can sit in our office and have separate books in due order." Mr. Inverarity next read two letters from Messrs. Dickinson, Ackroyd and Co. to Mr. Ardasir, written just before his last illness, which must have opened his eyes to the risky character of the business which Hormarjee had engaged in. Writing from London on the 10th March, 1882, to Mr. Ardasir, Mr. Dickinson said :—"I can hardly add anything to what I wrote in the letter to which your's is a reply. Every statement therein is a fact whatever you may think. Not only is not the business worth it, but we are incurring the risk of possible discredit and damage at your hands. You ought to, and we think must, know better ; certainly you ought to know better, and others will think so ; and instead of your association helping to strengthen our credit, it is plainly the reverse, why, we cannot guess. You do not place our resources at a fourth of what they really are, and by your own showing, your handling of drafts on us is much to our discredit as compared with other firms. I must repeat that here our name commands the very best rates, and no better rates are paid in China, and how far the credits we issue to the firm there. In your hands we suffer, and there is nothing in the business to induce us to put up with any such mismanagement, for such it is, whether friendly or not, and whether you can how help it or not. Our only way to protect ourselves is to stop the business, for business we will not do with anybody or any where except on the very best terms and in the very best ways. I have been long considering what would come of your new business with Hambros the playing at banking and with exchanges ; and you must forgive me, if I ascribe the present situation to this and nothing but this. You have sacrificed your own position and credit, and would drag us down too ; but that must not be, and we have telegraphed to you to cease shipping and explain as well as possible in a telegram our reasons. We must regret the cessation of our old relation, but there is nothing else for it, so it must be."

Mr. Inverarity said the fact was some of the banks in Bombay refused to accept B. and A. Hormarjee's bills at one time. They were something like the bills of Nicol and Co. and Nursey Kessowjee and Co. No doubt it was a strong letter to write, for Messrs. Dickenson and Co. threatened unless business of that sort was stopped to cease their connection with B. and A. Hormarjee.

Mr. Lang said that was not the sort of business that B. and A. Hormarjee did at all.

Mr. Inverarity said they had inspected the books, and that was the business they disclosed. It was the sort of business that Nursey Kessowjee and Co. did without any capital whatever. It was pure speculation with other people's money; and as Mr. Ardasir himself expressed it—"a dangerous speculation to you and your firm." It was clear a gift of three lakhs and half for such a business would go for nothing. Mr. Ardasir said in his letter he never dreamt of operations of such magitude." He would not, however, have admitted to a bank manager or even to Mr. Chalk, his own legal adviser, that he did not approve of his son's business or thought that it was likely to bring discredit to the firm ; for in the presence of a stranger he naturally cracked up his son's talents for business. It was clear that an old merchant of Mr. Ardasir's experience did not want his son to continue his banking business, which was wholly speculative ; and upon Mr. Hormarjee's own admission, the capital at his disposal was ludicrously small to enable him to carry it on ; but Hormarjee added that his father's credit would have enabled him to carry on the business to ten times the amount, that is to the extent of fifteen lakhs of rupees. On the 24th June last, Hormarjee's liabilities amounted to Rs. 260,000, against which he had nothing to shew. He said he had Government paper for Rs. 160,000, but he could not prove it. Mr. Greenwood, who had made an examination of the books on a subsequent occasion, was entirely at the mercy of what Hormarjee told him without the means of verifying his statements. Hormarjee knew perfectly well that, if the real state of his accounts was gone into, it would be found that he had suffered a heavy loss ; and that was the reason why he kept back from Mr. Greenwood documents and information which told against him and his firm. But even with that bamboozling of Mr. Greenwood, he found that the liabilities were considerably in excess of the assets ; and that there was a loss of between Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 70,000. Mr. Greenwood seemed to be a pretty easy-going gentleman, for he did not even look at the pass-books, but took for granted the accuracy of the statement prepared by Hormarjee from the pass-books. He did not even ask to look at the Government paper. The learned counsel said the supposed Government paper of Rs. 98,000, which Hormarjee said he had in his possession, was a mere juggle to create an asset which he did not own. If he had it, why did he not show it to the caveator auditors in July last ?

The judge remarked that it was not likely that a man of Mr. Ardasir's business habits would have approved of the speculative business in which his son engaged.

Mr. Inverarity said it was less likely that he would have sanctioned the continuance of such hazardous business after his death. He could not have wished or intended to provide for this speculative business, and he must have known that three lakhs and a half would be a ludicrously small sum to carry on such business.

The court then adjourned until Monday.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Ross, Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes :—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees : Ansar, Harford & Co. 77, Strand, London.

MILL AND PRESS COMPANIES.

SIND PRESS COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. N. M. Wadia (chairman of the board of directors) presiding. The report showed that the amount of cotton pressed during the year was 62,005 bales, as compared to 34,437 bales in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 40,782-14-3 stood at the credit of the profit and loss account, out of which the directors proposed to divide Rs. 30,000 amongst the shareholders, being at the rate of Rs. 75 per share, and to transfer the balance to the reserve fund. The report was approved and adopted, and the dividend recommended was declared payable on and after the 27th instant. Messrs. N. M. Wadia and Damoderdas Tapidas were re-elected directors, and Messrs. D. McIver and J. Grant were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year, the remuneration of the latter being fixed at Rs. 150 each.

Subsequently an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held, at which the following two special resolutions were carried unanimously :—

1. "That clause 7 of the articles of association of the company be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof :—

'Messrs. Sundarrow Raghunath and Co. shall be secretaries and treasurers to the company, and their remuneration as such secretaries and treasurers shall be five per centum on the gross receipts of the company, and that no shareholder in the company being a partner in the firm of Sundarrow Raghunath and Co. shall by reason only of his being such partner be disqualified from becoming a director of the company.'"

2. "That article 11 of the articles of the association of the company be amended by striking out the letters "Rupees ten," and substituting therefor "Rupees Fifteen."

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, 5, Rampart-row, Mr. C. T. Meili, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The last season had been a prosperous one, and the company had a very fair share of pressing work to do ; the total business of the four branches being 93,765 bales against 56,641 bales in 1880-81, or an increase of 37,124 bales. The expenses had been very much reduced. The net profits amounted to Rs. 55,731. The four factories were in very good working order, and the prospects for this year's cotton crop were very satisfactory. The directors' report and the accounts for the year ending 30th June last were approved and passed by the meeting. A dividend of Rs. 60 per share was declared. Messrs. Motiram Bhagoobhoy and Vijbhoocundas Atmaram, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Mr. M. R. de Quadros was re-elected auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 150.

BENGAL.

A CURIOUS POST OFFICE CASE.—A curious case came before the Calcutta Police Court the other day. Baboo Charoo Churn Mullick was charged with theft and abetment of criminal breach of trust, Chinta Money Dass with abetment of theft, and abetment also of criminal breach of trust, and a Post Office peon with criminal breach of trust. The first defendant is a candidate for the approaching Calcutta Municipal elections, and he, and the second defendant, it appeared, stopped the Post Office peon while he was delivering letters, took the parcel from his hand, and induced him to allow them to retain a portion of them. The letters returned, it is alleged, were voting papers, and the case is that the first defendant took the papers so obtained to the people to whom they were addressed and persuaded such people to promise him their votes. The case was adjourned.

THE BIG CALCUTTA HOLIDAY.—We are informed that instructions have been issued by the Supreme Government to the various heads of public offices in Calcutta, that the Doorgah Poojah holidays are to be strictly observed. The Mint, Currency Office, Treasury, and other public institutions are to be closed throughout the twelve days ruled by the Government of Bengal as constituting the holidays. That ruling legalises the closing, and therefore disposes of the critical questions which cropped up under the arrangements of last year. We believe the banks have resolved on observing the holiday in its entirety.—*Indian Daily News.*

A HINDU REQUIEM.—On Sunday, the 10th instant, the Sobabazaar Rajbari, the residence of Maharajah Kumul Krishna Bahadur and family, was the scene of a shrad most impressive in grandeur, the occasion being the death of the Dowager Maharani of Sobabazaar, widow of Maharajah Rajkrishna Bahadur, and grandmother of Rajah Hurrandro Krishna. The lady was 99 years, and has left behind her children of six generations. The ceremony took place in the large quadrangle in the family residence—a place capable of accommodating over 3,000. A large pavilion, tastefully decorated in Oriental style, was erected. On the east of this was ranged the Dan Sagar "sea of gifts," consisting of 16 cots, at the head of each being ranged a set of silver utensils, with Rs. 1,000 in each and pieces of shawl, broadcloth, silks, and tassar. In the centre of these cots was spread a dan, over which was spread a satin musnud, a silver umbrella, a pankah and set of silver atardans, golubpash and phooldan. The former were intended as gifts to Brahmins and Sanskrit professors, and the latter were consecrated to the presiding Deity, Gopinauthjee. Brahmins of lesser degree received brass utensils. Some 4,000 Brahmins were present, and 1,400 native gentlemen of all castes, of whom 482 were Kyasths Kulins and Mauliks. The Maharajah of Travancore excused himself from being present, but sent a very handsome sympathetic letter much approved of. At 7 a.m. the guests commenced to arrive, and at 10 a.m the Rajbari was full to suffocation. All natives of rank, wealth, and talent in Calcutta and its neighbourhood were present. Alms were doled out to beggars, numbering upwards of 10,000, and on Monday 3,000 Brahmins were fed, and coin of different values served out to them in handfuls. On Tuesday the Kyasth caste were similarly treated, and from Wednesday afternoon to midnight 4,000 ladies of Kyosth families were entertained by the Ranis.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

NEGLECT OF MADRAS AT SIMLA.—The inhabitants of Madura, in an address presented to Mr. Grant Duff the other day referred to the want of extended irrigation in that district. The Governor in replying, said:—"No array of terms can express" how important I think the well-ordering of our irrigation work, great and small, is to the prosperity of Southern India. The former have been, as we know, triumphant successes. There is nothing and never has been any thing of the kind in the world to compare to them. Our smaller irrigation works, although they can never be so imposing, would be, if possible, even more useful, if only we could obtain the money to keep them up as we would desire. That is the whole difficulty for certain apparent difficulties we can and will remove by legislation. If the Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council could afford to give us enough money to spend, and an adequate irrigation staff to spend it, our prospects in Southern India would be truly satisfactory, and the Imperial revenue would vastly benefit. But what happens ? The Financial Member of Council is beset by the representatives of other provinces, which are, comparatively speaking, at his door, and have a cloud of friends at Simla and Calcutta. I should not be surprised if he were to borrow a phrase from our western sacred books, and say that like the horse-leech's daughter they cry "Give ! give !" So it comes that the surpluses provided for the Imperial revenue by our Madras irrigation works go to fill the hideous deficit that have resulted from irrigation expenditure in some other parts of India. I trust this will not be always so to the same extent. I have the greatest confidence in the wisdom and fairness of the present Viceroy and the present Financial Member of Council. I am certain that when our case has been thoroughly put before them (especially if, as I hope, the Financial Member is able to visit us and see things for himself) they will be as able as willing to supply a remedy, and I can promise you that it will not be my fault if, with all submission and deference to an authority to which I consider it a point of honour to be thoroughly loyal and actively helpful, our case for considerably extended assistance is not made perfectly clear. Schemes for the improvement of Madras have to my thinking, quite a peculiar claim on the generous attention of the highest personage in the country. Other provinces have their advocates in his immediate entourage, Bombay, for example, has two. We have none. Our proposals may then expect to have the benefit of that old English legal usage by which the Judge is the counsel of all undefended prisoners.

COWARDLY ASSAULT.—While a Police constable was going on his rounds near the Luz, on the night of the 18th instant, he came across a batch of pariahs creating a disturbance ; and on his remonstrating with them, he was set upon by about half-a-dozen of the party and most severely belaboured. He now lies in the Royapetta Hospital in a dangerous condition. The men who assaulted him have been arrested, and will shortly be placed before a magistrate.—*Madras Times.*

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 9th to the 15th instant, 1 European, 3 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 241 Hindus, and 22 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 279 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 268. The deaths are thus classified:—7 from small-pox, 75 from fever, 34 from dysentery, 19 from diarrhœa, and 147 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397, 552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 36·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 35·2 per 1,000 per annum.

STABLING FOR GOVERNMENT HORSES.—During his recent tour through several of the districts under his command, Sir Friderick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, was very much struck at the want of stabling for Government horses in Southern India. His Excellency, being of opinion that the provision of shelter for these animals will, in the end, be economical, has brought the circumstance to the notice of Government, and urgently recommended the measure for their consideration. We understand that the Madras Government asked the Government of India to give an additional grant to carry out the above works, but that the Government of India have intimated that they are unable to accede to the request, as no funds are available.—*Madras Times.*

CONVICTION OF SALEM RIOTERS.

A TELEGRAM from the *Madras Times'* correspondent, dated Salem, September 20, states that Soondrum Chetty, for whose apprehension a reward of a thousand rupees has been offered, as as not yet been even traced. The ruins of the demolished mosque have been cleared. No bodies were found or anything likely to assist the prosecution, except two pigs legs. Yesterday, Mr. Lewis Moore, the Special Joint Magistrate, convicted nine prisoners, three of whom were found guilty of having been in the crowd armed with sticks, and were sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment ; and the remaining six were convicted of having formed part of the crowd, but unarmed, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER. Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

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BOMBAY.	PENANG.	FOOCHOW.
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AKYAB.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.
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GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE and GERMANY, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and Conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

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THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.

White and Greig's Celebrated
RODERICK DHU,
Well matured and fine flavoured,
at Rs. 22 per dozen.

Sole Agents,
JOHN FLEMING & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE

at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

SPARKLING WINES.

FROM MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz pints.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra dry	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS RHEINBERG.		
[redacted]		
Liebfraumilch		[redacted] 0
Hochheimer		[redacted] 0
Queen Victoria Berg		
FROM OTTO PRUMM, [redacted]		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	[redacted] 17 0
Moselblümchen	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, ...	,, 19 0
Brauneberger	,, 20 0	,, 23 0
Hochheimer	,, 20 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Josepshöfer	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Rüdesheimer	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 41 0	,, 44 0
Johannisberger	,, 42 0	,, 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Latour Blanche	Rs. 30 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
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CLARETS.		
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
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From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	..
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From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPUNN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 26 0	,, 28 0
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BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	..
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Do. do. ** stars	,, 30 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars } M. & Spun	,, 25 0	..
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Fromy & Rogee's Cognac	,, 24 0	..
Do. do. *** stars	,, 30 0	...
Do. do. *** ,, (very old)	,, 34 0	...
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac	,, 26 0	...
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old)	,, 34 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 4 0
Munich Export Beer	,, 6 8	,, ...
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SUNDRIES.		Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs. 17 8	
Swiss Bitters from Alpine Plants	,, 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	,, 39 0	...
Kummel (a delicious liqueur)	,, 25 0	...
Do. do. (finest)	,, 30 0	...
Real Italian Olive Oil, very large bottles	,, 14 0	...
Holyrood Whisky	,, 19 0	...
Deviled Lobsters at 6 annas a tin.		

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 5th September, 1882.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Re-numbering of Oxford-street, London.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
NUMBER IS NOW 444.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce
Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	25s.	35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

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LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d
Very superior	21s. 0d
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

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OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(Registered Trade Mark.)

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.
22	... Old Vatted Glenlivet ...	23
26	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve ...	28

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IN OUR SHOW ROOMS may now be seen the largest and most VARIED STOCK of PIANOS ever brought together in any establishment in India.

The many years and great practical experience our Manager has acquired, as to the class of instrument best calculated to withstand the effects of this climate, places us in a position to offer Pianos DEVOID of the MANY DEFECTS peculiar to most instruments imported, such as

1st—Nonflexible touch.
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6th—The 1st and 2nd qualities combined make a touch unequalled for light and rapid playing of amateurs, as also for the hard and continuous work of professionals.

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FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

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GENT'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.	
Brown Cotton Half-Hose		... ...from	4 12	per dozen.
Fancy coloured	do.	... ... ,,	5 8	,,
Fancy striped	do.	(very superior) ... ... ,,	8 15	,,
Plain coloured	do.	(equal to silk and wear better) ... ,,	10 8	,,
Merino	do.	(Bismark) ... ... ,,	9 8	,,
,,	do.	(Fancy coloured) ... ... ,,	9 15	,,
,,	do.	(Simla) ... ... ,,	10 8	,,
,,	do.	(Grey and Drab) ... ... ,,	9 8	,,
Black Silk	do.	... ... ,,	17 15	,,
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Merino and India Gauze Under Vests in great variety. Compare our qualities and prices with other establishments, and you will see that the BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR is the CHEAPEST HOUSE in India for all classes of goods.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as the only safe and Reliable Liver Tonic and Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential vitalising constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, as a prompt and never-failing phosphoric remedy for all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Chest Affections, Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

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Is two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impared and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as active, sprightly, and vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

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Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.	J. Lyell, Allahabad.
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And all the Leading Merchants in India, China, Africa, &c.

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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
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ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever.
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P. writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

"Applications for Agencies," to F. WELSH, GENERAL MANAGER, INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, LD., 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

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BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
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PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,

UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION AND A COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
BRACING HILL CLIMATE.
Separate establishments for Boarding Boys and Girls.

FOR PROSPECTUSES, &C., APPLY TO
HEAD MASTER.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

Fifteen Rupees.
Twenty Rupees.
Thirty-four Rupees.

THESE are the rates per mensem (approximately) for EXACTLY THE SAME PROVISION—if commenced at the age of twenty, of thirty, or of forty respectively,—namely an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 payable at the age of 55, or at death if previous.

It is an advantage to effect such provisions early in life.—By delay the rate of subscription increases: Death may occur before the provision is effected: or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Forms of proposal on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decunville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883.
For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.
Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE is desirous of UNDERTAKING the CHARGE of CHILDREN, whose parents wish to leave them under maternal care in England. If locality were an object she could remove from her present place of residence to seaside, or otherwise to suit the wishes of the parents. Further full particulars and references by letter.

Address— Mrs. GOODWIN,
Care of General Smyth, C.B.,
CHARLCOMBE VILLA,
LANSDOWN,
BATH.
No agents.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

IN anticipation of a TEMPORARY BRIDGE being ERECTED over the POORNA RIVER, situated between Nowsaree and Maroli Stations in about ten days, Goods Traffic of every description, not of a perishable nature, will, for the convenience of the public, be received on and after MONDAY next, the 25th instant, and be loaded upon waggons ready to be passed over the Bridge when finished.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th September, 1882.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Limited.
BONUS AND DIVIDEND TO 1881.

BONUS WARRANTS ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY TO *POLICY-HOLDERS* UNDER CURRENT AND LAPSED POLICIES, THE LATTER RECEIVING ON THE POSITIVE NOTES EXTANT. The Bonus on each Assurance amounts to Rs. 5-8 for Rs. 1,000 for each year in force. Dividend Warrants at 6 per cent. per annum are also ready for issue to Indian *Shareholders.*

All the interested who have not yet received their respective Warrants are requested to apply for same to A. B. ANTRAM, Esquire, Manager in India, 104, Clive Street, Calcutta,

PELLY & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th October next. Tenders for the supply of 500 Tons of MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER.

Tender to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 14th September, 1882.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder		in kegs of 25 lbs.	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I HEREBY give notice that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE RESIDENT in the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 5th October, 1882, at 5-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Madras time), for the purpose of electing a member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of JAMES BAPTY, Esquire, who under clause (f) section 8 of the Municipal Act has ceased to be a member of the said Corporation by reason of his absence from Bombay for more than three consecutive months.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Clerk, to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.
Bombay, Office of Clerk to Her Majesty's Justice of the Peace, 20th September, 1882.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 25th September, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June 1882.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th September, 1882.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HIRDA COLLECTION of the Southern Division Forests, for the season 1882-83, which is estimated at

IN BELGAUM:—	
Khanapur Taluka	3,300
Belgaum Taluka	1,200
Total	4,500 khandis of 560 lbs. each,
IN KANARA:—	
N. D. of Kanara	2,240
C. D. of Kanara	160
S. D. of Kanara	1,500
Total	3,900 khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests or Rs. 11 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta and Honawar bunders, will be accepted.
3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests, but no tender of less than Rs. 7 for the former and Rs. 9½ for the latter will be accepted.
4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th of October, 1882.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.
Conservator's office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, Kanara District, Sept. 6, 1882.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE,

THE SAFEST, CHEAPEST, CLEANEST, AND MOST EFFICACIOUS
SANITARY AGENT
YET DISCOVERED.
RECOMMENDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
DESTROYS DISEASE, OVERPOWERS SMELL, WORKS WONDERS AS A CURATIVE AGENT, DEODORISER, AND DISINFECTANT.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA,
GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

To be had—BOMBAY: TREACHER & CO.; KEMP & CO.; B. PHILLIPS & CO.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; BOLTON & CO.; M. RENNARD; JAMES PEARSE; BARTON & CO.; W. J. ESSAI; D. FERNANDES & CO.; and B. S. MADON & CO.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co. Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

'By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afteroon use.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TETIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE,
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DICOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

Read the following:—
"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK "BLOOD MIXTURE."

H. AND T. KIRBY AND COMPANY'S ORIGINAL PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS.

THE Restorative Power of Phosphorus is most remarkable, and cures are effected by these preparations in cases that have resisted all other medicines. In these forms it is as harmless as Quinine and far better in its inspiriting action.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS (No. 1.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS.
This pill is taken as a stimulant and affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its exhilarating and energizing effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS (No. 3.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE.
This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient and tonic to the entire nervous system, giving power to the brain and spinal cord and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the digestive organs and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA (No. 6.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA.
This pill is specially useful in a tonic Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, and habitual constipation arising from overwork. It is a useful stimulant also in cases of functional importance occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated ubjects.

PHOSPHORUS AND CINCHONIDINE (No. 26.)
ANTIPERIODIC PILL.
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS CINCHONIDINE AND PODOPHYLLIN.
A useful tonic and antiperiodic taken with great advantage in malarious diseases, ague, and remittent fevers, torpid liver, and enlarged spleen. Available remedy in cases when the system has been habituated to Arsenic and Quinine, and especially adopted for persons residing in India and other tropical climates.

COMPOUND POSPHORUS PILLS WITH NUX-VOMICA (No. 7.)
EACH PILL CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS REDUCED IRON, QUININE, AND NUX VOMICA.
This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by Debility, Poverty of Blood, and loss of Nerve Power. It cures Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Lowness of Spirits and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brainworkers, Clergymen, Professional and Busy Commerce Men who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For convalescents from fevers and other exhausting diseases this RESTORATIVE is superior to all others.

CAUTION.
Messrs. H. T. Kirby and Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against several imitations of their well known preparations. Some of these imitations are made with Powdered Posphorus, and are exceedingly dangerous, while others are perfectly inert. Every genuine bottle of Kirby's Original Preparations bears the Trade Mark and Signature of the Firm. Purchase therefore only of their authorized agents,

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
,, MADON & Co., Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1881.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,138,014
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,302,782
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,679,175

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.
LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.
For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
,, 1881 .... £283,324

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,254,277 3 1	1876	£3,492,950 1 4
1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSU[illegible]
Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW S[illegible]

Age.	30	[illegible]
Premium ...	Rs. [illegible] 5	[illegible]

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

NOTICES.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 36
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 14, Postage to England, Rs. 5
Price per Copy .... As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli, —CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.
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THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

(BY ARCHIBALD FORBES.)

RETURNING from America to Europe last year, I happened to have for a fellow-passenger a German officer. "Ja Wohl!" remarked this military servant of Kaiser Wilhelm, "It is truly a great country, this American republic. I have seen its congress, I have mounted high in an elevator, I have drunk beautiful laager beer, I have seen swine slaughtered by machinery, I have slept in the car of Pullman, I have voyaged in a river steamer grand as a palace, I have seen a torch light procession three miles long. But, dear Sir, in all this great country, I have seen no army. Where is the garrison of New York? Where is the garrison of Washington? Where is the guard corps of this mighty nation that for sixteen years had some two millions of men under arms? Yes, I have seen not a few generals, and the country undoubtedly possesses numerous colonels, but where are its legions, where its masses of infantrymen, where its cuirassiers, its uhlans, its hussars? Why, there was not so much as a solitary sentry on the Schloss president."

The surprise of the Prussian Hauptmann was not to be wondered at. Of no nation which maintains a standing army are the troops so little *en evidence* as are those of the United States. Probably two-thirds of the population of the Republic never saw so much of its army as a company of line infantry. The Hauptmann's comments occasioned me to overhaul my own experience. I had spent a whole winter in the United States, and travelled over two-thirds of them; but I could not remember that during that time I had seen a corporal's guard of the regular army. At the capital, it is true, there had been imposing evidence that the Republic really does own an army. The lodging of no war department in the world can compare for spacious splendour with that palace over against the White House, in which the American Secretary of War and the American General of the Army have their official Head-Quarters. If, indeed, military bureaux were to be accepted as a display of military strength, it could be in the mouth of no visitor to Washington to aver that he had seen nothing of the American army. There is a district of that beautiful metropolis, in which it seems that almost every second building is occupied by some branch or other of military or quasi-military administration, and if the number of civilian employés finding occupation (or salaries) in these various bureaux were to be taken as the criterion of the strength of the army in whose administration they are engaged, the assumption would be natural that the army of the United States is as the sands of the sea-shore for multitude. But Washington can show not even the h'p'orth of army bread to all this quantity of administrative sack. The general of the army nails a ultilitarian sign on the basement of his private residence, indicating that his "office" is within, but no sentry promenades the pavement in front. If the divisional head-quarters are visited, there is found there scarcely more show of military formality. On Governor's island General Hancock can, it is true, listen to the sounds of the bugle, and hear the report of the morning and evening gun; but the Chicago head-quarters of General Sheridan's command, that stretches from the lakes to the gulf and covers an area larger than the continent of Europe, are located in the rented second floor of a mercantile building. The superficial observer might carry away the impression that the American army bears a striking resemblance to the Tadpole, in that it has a very big head and very little body, were he not in the course of his casual reading to come across the fact that its annual cost to the country amounts to some forty million dollars. He reflects that on an annual expenditure of only twelve and-a-half millions more, Germany maintains a standing army of 420,000 men, with the machinery for increasing that strength to a million within a single week; and the conclusion is forced upon him that there must be an American army somewhere, if only he can find it.

If the observer happens to be a Briton, there is for him a special interest in the discovery and study of the American army. It happens that the march of improvement in the art of killing has left the United States and Great Britain, the only two countries of the civilized world whose standing armies are professional, in contradistinction to national armies. And there is this additional similarity, that the armies of these two countries are the only armies of any important state of the civilized world, whose duties in the nature of things must be confined to defensive and police wor [illegible] contradistinction to that other *métier* [illegible] armies, aggression or reprisals directed against [illegible] foreign enemy, if that enemy have any claim to military respectability. I do not apprehend that Americ~~a~~ns will make demur to this definition, that Indian warfare in which the American army is fitfully engaged is strictly within its limits; and even in the amusement with Mexico, a State that scarcely can claim military respectibility, a volunteer force was employed. To my countrymen it may not be wholly palpable, but this circumstance does not affect its accuracy. An Empire which (exclusive of the Indian establishment) has a standing army only one hundred and thirty thousand strong, of which a large proportion is absorbed in colonial duty and foreign garrison service from Halifax to Sydney, and from Gibralter to Hongkong, cannot a safety adventure on land hostilities against any of the great military powers that can it into the field divisions against that Empire's giments army corps against its brigades. Britain ay engage in important warfare, it is true, as an ly of one of the great military powers; but in ping so her attitude, in a numerical sense, must be at of a mere auxiliary, so long as she adheres to a rofessional, in contradistinction to a national rmy. I remains that, in essentials, the *rôle* of her rmy must mainly be police work on a large scale. Of this character in effect where her recent troubles n South Africa, both with the Zulus and the ransvaal Boers; and the manner of her disposal of hese was scarcely such as to encourage in the most anguine a belief of her ability to emerge with redit from more serious enterprises.

By far the larger proportion of the American army s on service westward of the Missouri river. he explorer in search of it will probably gra- itate in the first instant to fort Leavenworth, ecause that fort, standing as it does on the argin of the farther bank of the great river, the readiest of access to the wayfarer from e east, and also because he will find there the ead-quarters of one of the four departments at comprise the "division of the Missouri." t fort Leavenworth he will find a general officer command whose personal experiences have been idely varied, and whose accumulated wealth of formation on military topics in the far west is ualled only by his courteous readiness to commu- cate that information; he will find also a school instruction for officers that bid fair, as it deve- ps—at present it is only in its first youth—to take nk as a staff college of a high order; and he will d, too, a military prison which will furnish the vestigator—he being a Briton—with some curious aterial for comparison and contrast.

Since the rack and the knout were abolished there perhaps no more terrible institution in the world an a British military prison. Its spirit is relent- ssly punitive. It makes pariahs of its entrants by e wanton cropping of their hair to the very bone. e "good" prisoner finds his only reward in exemp- n from prison punishment; the violator of the nutest rule of the complicated code of prison scipline expiates his offence in punishment with rn inevitability and inflexible severity. Labour t is ostentatiously useless, and therefore doubly ksome, is the sombre alternative to yet more som- e solitary confinement; the prison fare is meagre d monotonous to a degree incredible on this side the Atlantic. No good conduct avails the prisoner ward the mitigation of the sentence; he has to dree his weird" to the last hour. And when re- se comes to him, unless his crime has been hein- s enough to have earned him the consummation dishonorable discharge from the army on the con- sion of his term of punishment, he goes back into ranks. It may be inspired with so wholesome a rror of the military prison that he vows never in to incur the risk of entering its gloomy portals; t more often with a sullen desperation, increased most cases by the hopeless burden of debt cur- ling his pay, that makes him worthless as a dier, and that prompts him to no matter what klessness of effort to break the hated bonds that ds him to military service.

ad fort Leavenworth military prison been design s a contrast to this picture, the radical differ- es between it and a British military prison could- be stronger. Before its portals are reached, prisoner destined for it has generally ceased to be dier. Adjudicated to be not worth keeping in my, and for the sake, too, of simplifying the ny books, he has been written off his regiment shonorably discharged," before he comes e surveillance of Major Blunt. Once inside son, his hair is left unto him, and he is as- d quarters in an airy barrack-room, far more ortable than the tent or abcde hut which, as y as not, he had been occupying when with his pany. Here he has his bed from the first night, the liberty of unrestrained conversation with fellow-prisoners. His food is the liberal ration ed to the American soldier, better indeed than ration which the latter eats in remote io [illegible] and supplemented in season by the duce of the prison garden tilled by the oners themselves. He eats his food in the pany of his fellows, in a spacious dining-hall, ipped in a fashion so civilized as would shame ritish Barrack-room. The labour to which he is some handicraft, the practice of which mean- le has a rational interest for him, and the con- ance with which, acquired in prison, may ish him with an honest livelihood when again shall be a free man. He is treated in every as a rational being, rather than, as is the case h a British Military prisoner, as a dog that has behaved and that is ever watching for a chance isbehave again. He is allowed an individual dom of action that is simply startling to the ish observer of him; said freedom of action plicated only by the outer wall and by the ets in the rifles of the prison guard. Occa- ally, although rarely, he "plays the fool," and ares that he will work no more. Still he is ted, not as the misbehaving dog, but as the nor- ly rational being suffering under a temporary rration. He is brought into the presence of the ernor, who "has a talk with him," pointing out m the folly of his conduct, and the conse- ces thereof. Save in exceptional instances, this dient restores him to reason; if it does not, a se of dark cell and bread and water produces esult; and he returns to the shoemaker's shop e smithy a wiser, and probably a better, man. good conduct he can shorten considerably his m of confinement. When that expires he goes into the world, supplied with a suit of de- clothes, for it is held cruelty to stamp him a convict brand—the possessor of a small sum of money, and of a railway warrant for his conveyance to the place of his enlistment. Yet further, to mark his rehabilitation, if his prison conduct has been exemplary, he receives a certificate that entitles him to re-enlist in the army, if he should have the inclination so to do.

Now, I have no wish or intention to contrast the American treatment of the military prisoner with the British treatment of him, in a sense unfavorable to the latter. "Different nations, different treatment," that is all the length I care to go. Were I to argue for the adoption of the American system in the British prison, they would confer on me the conclusive reply, that such adoption would convert the British military prison into a paradise to which half the army would aspire, and the joys of which, once tasted, would be relinquished with reluctance, and pantingly striven for again. That this would be but too true, I am sadly conscious, because I know that there are men in the British Army who prefer even a British military prison to the performance of their duty in the ranks. But it by no means follows because the treatment of fort Leavenworth would be a Paradise to a large proportion of the British rank and file, that it is other than a severe punishment to the misdemeanants of the American Army. So far as my discernment goes the spirit of the people of this republic has this characteristic, that simple deprivation of liberty is to all, except debased habitual criminals, so hard a punishment in itself, that severer inflictions and engrafted thereupon would simply be wanton refinements of cruelty. In this view for Leavenworth prison is no elysium to the soldier of the American army; and that that is true is confirmed by the fact that few candidates for its joys present themselves a second time, and that these few are almost invariably foreigners.

Paradoxes are the stumbling-block of the inquirer; and for Leavenworth prison throws in his part a formidable paradox, or rather, indeed, a whole handful of paradoxes. I have tried to explain why it is no elysium to the soldier of the American army; but, notwithstanding, I found it full. It holds close on five hundred prisoners; its walls inclose over two per cent. of the actual enlisted strength of the American Army. How comes this about? The soldier must know that in committing military crime he risks the hated doom of suspension of liberty within the walls of fort Leavenworth. Is there, then, in the American Army any great proportion of reckless perpetrators of military crime? The reply comes that no Army in the world exhibits greater subordination, greater habitual temperance, more intelligent discipline, a greater absence, in fine, of all military crime, save, always crime of one specific complexion. Of the five hundred inmates of fort Leavenworth, nine-tenths, roughly speaking, are recaptured deserters. Small as is the authorized strength, partly because of paucity of recruits, partly because of desertions. One company commander out in new Mexico told me he lost twelve men by desertion in three months, a maintenance of which rate for eight months longer would have wiped his company clean out of existence, but for reinforcement by recruits. The five hundred inmates of fort Leavenworth are only a feeble proportion of the grand total of deserters They are but the unlucky ones who get to get caught if he can help it. His recapture is rather the exception than otherwise. "Plenty to do and little to get," was Mr. Sam Wheeller's depreciatory summary of the character of his service the "white hart." The definition is a succinct explanation of the cause for a great deal of the desertion which prevails in the British Army. Is it applicable to the lot of the American soldier? Do men hold back from the American Army, do men desert from it in surprising numbers, and do men, who have not deserted quit it, for the most part, on the expiration of one term of service, because its advantages are inadequate and its conditions severe? Let us go into the matter.

The pay of the American soldier is thirteen dollars a month at the outset, fourteen dollars in his third year of service, fifteen in his fourth, and sixteen in his fifth. His ration, to the foreigner, is startling in his fulness and variety, with its "twelve ounces pork or bacon, or one and a quarter pounds salt or fresh beef, one pound six ounces soft bread or flour, or one pound hard bread, or one and a quarter pounds corn meal; and to each one hundred ration, fifteen pounds beans or peas and ten pounds rice, ten pounds green coffee, or six pounds roasted and ground coffee, or one pound eight ounces tea, fifteen pounds sugar, four quarts vinegar, one and a quarter pounds candles, four pounds soap, three and three-quarter pounds salt, four ounces pepper, thirty pounds potatoes, one quart molasses." There is a "working pay" for him to learn at the rate of twenty-five cents a day for unskilled, fifty cents a day for skilled labour. He enlists for the moderate term of five years; so that if he dislikes the service, his release is the not far-off future. When, after that term, he is discharged without discredit, he stands entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of Government land, which holding becomes his absolute property on a residence thereon for one year. Nor need he be destitute of adequate capital where to his credit the money value of what proportion of the regulation issue of military clothing his exercise of moderate care has absolved him from requiring, amounting, in his five years' service, to from one hundred to one hundred and sixty dollars. Inclusive of this without hardship, he can have accumulated savings amounting to some six hundred dollars, a sum amply sufficient to stock his gratuitously acquired farm, to which or to the place of his enlistment he receives free transportation. If again he elects to make the army his profession, he may re-enlist for successive terms of five years while his physique holds good, receiving a pay of eighteen dollars a month from his first re-enlistment. He may become a non-commissioned officer, with a maximum of twenty-seven dollars a month pay in the line, of thirty-nine dollars in the engineers ordnance and signal corps. And if he aspire to commissioned rank, there is nothing Utopian in such hope. "Meritorious non-commissioned officers," say the regulations constitute one of the three sources from which commissioned officers are drawn. "The enlisted man" of the American Army may attain any rank in that arm. The President Adjutant-General began his military career in this capacity, earning his promotion therefrom by gallantry in Mexican war. It is the common belief in Europe that all officers in the American regular army are graduates of west point; but this is quite an error. Take the cavalry arm, containing four hundred and thirty-two officers. Of this number, thirty-eight have been enlisted men, commissioned directly from the lower ranks of the regular army. But this in no wise represents the proportion of officers who have begun their military career as "enlisted men." Eighty first joined the army as private soldiers of volunteer regiments employed during the civil war. Thus of the four hundred and thirty-two cavalry officers in the American army, there are no fewer than one hundred and eighteen "rankers" as officers who have risen from the ranks are called in the British Army. These American "rankers" do not people the lower grades, as is mostly the case with the British "rankers." There are one lieutenant-colonel, five majors, one chaplain, seventy-two captains, and thirty-nine lieutenants, and it must be noted that in the American cavalry there are no riding masters who, in the British cavalry, are invariably "rankers," while all of the adjutants and quartermasters in the American cavalry commenced their military career as commissioned officers in contradistinction to the British custom of filling these appointments with officers promoted from the ranks. Thus the "ranker" officerhood of the American cavalry is swelled, not at all by reason of promotion from the ranks to appointments, to fill which, in the British cavalry, quite three-fourths of the promotions of this description are made.

No army in the world presents to its soldiers advantages and opportunities comparable to these which I have set forth. The British Army, like the American, goes into the open markets for its recruits; but it bids much lower. The British private has his shilling a day nominally, besides his meagre ration of three-quarters of a pound of meat, and one pound of bread. But he has to submit to deduction to supplement the inadequate ration, and for other purposes he has some further pence of good service pay when he earns the same. As a non-commissioned officer he can attain a maximum pay of about one dollar a day. And, excluding young gentlemen who of late have somewhat made a practice of using the ranks as a stepping stone to a commission obtained by interest, he can attain commissioned rank in, perhaps, about one-quarter the proportion that obtains in the American army of the comparative advantages of commissioned rank in the two services, I shall speak presently. When he leaves the colors the British soldier completes his term of enlistment in the reserve receiving six pence a day, and continuing liable to be called up for service on certain contingencies. It may be questioned whether his advantages as a reserve man are not fully set off by his obligations; anyhow his six pence a day, with liability to active service, both lasting for a few years, cannot be put in the balance with the fee-simple of one hundred and sixty acres of free land, and freedom to till the same exempt from any military obligation whatsoever, the British private is yet to be found, who goes out into the world after one term of service with a hundred dollars in his pocket saved from his pay. If allowed to re-enlist and permission to re-enlist is special, he receives two pence a day more than in his first term. I think I have set forth his advantages, if curtly, at least fairly.

The British soldier deserts with considerable, and often indeed embarrassing freedom: and this for various reasons. Many men are professional deserters; others chafe under the discipline, which is undoubtedly firm; yet others desert with deliberate intent to better themselves, and others again from *ennui* of the service, or because they think they cannot be worse off, and don't much care if they be. But why does the American soldier desert, when his advantages are so good? Seldom, I imagine, from sheer reckless devilry. In many cases it is told to me that he enlists, simply to obtain transportation to the west, where he sees his chances as a civilian, and a civilian he becomes by the simple process of deserting. Again the military posts out west are mostly in the vicinity of mining regions where the temptation to be free to make fine earnings is rampant. No doubt the monotonous routine of military service chafes somewhat on the impulsive American nature, which prompts to change and motion, and again a plodding, moderate certainty does not command itself greatly to the idiosyncracy of the American who emphatically craves to be "taking his chances;" and burns ever for a speculation be, as it is with the deserter a shrewd risk of fort Leavenworth prison. It may be assumed also that it is this reluctance on the part of the American to content himself on a certainty (unless, indeed, that certainty be the salary of a political appointment) which deters recruits from crowding forward to grasp the unquestionable advantages of a spell of soldiering, and which impels so many soldiers to be satisfied with one term of enlistment. Foreigners are more fain to offer as recruits. Englishmen join the American army in considerable numbers, but by no means invariably of the right stamp. Men who have been deserters will be deserters again, and the ex-British soldier sighs for the once-accustomed racket of the garrison town; so that, if he does not desert, he rarely re-enlists. The Germans are increasing in numbers and are proner than men of any other nationality to make a career of the American Army. The old-fashioned Irish Sergeant reported to have been once common, who had learned his duty in the British Army, and who was a model non-commissioned officer, firm, self-respecting, narrow-opinionative, is said to have now become rare.

Almost every saying that, because it seems apt, has become proverbial, involves a fallacy; and probably no dictum is more erroneous in a sense, than the one which propounds that the British are not a military nation. There is a sense in which they are the most military of nations, and here occurs another paradox, because Napoleon was singularly correct when he called us "a nation of shop-keepers," the paradox reconciles itself in that we deliberately trade; and that, too, if I may venture on Americanism, "for every cent it is worth," and a good deal more into the bargain; on every military prestige, as comprised in traditions, in records of glories, in contemporary deeds of prowess. Our authorities show a certain astuteness, and achieve a marked financial economy by abstaining from attaching ordinary business advantages and attractions to the military profession. That profession in England simply spells starvation, so far as its monetary aspect is concerned. His rations, indeed, avert starvation from the private soldier; but the poverty of the wage effectually keeps out of the ranks, men who seek in an employment something more than the mere potentiality of obtaining existence by it. The pay of the British Officer is utterly inadequate to his maintenance in any fashion other than as a genteel, and therefore doubly unfortunate pauper. If, then, the Military profession in great Britain strove to commend itself to attention as does any other avocation, simply because of intrinsic and substantial advantages to be obtained in and by its pursuit, it would attract no man who should realize his possession of a capacity to do better for himself. In other words, it would gather the mere debris of the nation.

(*To be continued.*)

THE EGYPTIAN REVOLUTION.

(Continued from Thursday's "Bombay Gazette.")

WITH regard to the general question of encouraging national life in Egypt, I found Sir Edward Malet, though far from enthusiastic, not ill-disposed in principle to my ideas. He thought Her Majesty's Government would favour it, but that the other Governments of Europe would be less willing. Above all he feared complications with the Porte, and wished to keep things quiet. I perceived, however, that he knew very little of the forces in the country itself with which he would have to deal. His ideas about the Azhar were gathered mainly from the Khedive, who had uniformly represented its Sheykhs as a body of fanatical obstructives opposed to all rational progress. So little indeed did he apprehend the true circumstances, that, until I explained it to him, he was unaware that any political question was at issue with the Ulema, or that their election of a new Sheykh-el-Islam had more than a religious signification. In fact, however, this election was a matter of prime importance to the Nationalists, as has since been proved, for it has given them that position of legality with Mussulmans which was so necessary to them in all they have effected. I noticed, too, that Sir Edward underrated the determination of the leaders of the movement to insist on parliamentary government. He maintained that all the Khedive had promised in September was to summon the Notables, "for purposes of discussion," and I had much difficulty in persuading him that more would be insisted on. I do not say this in any disparagement of Sir Edward's diplomatic abilities. In his position, accredited to the Khedive, not to the people, and in direct communication with the Court party only, it was impossible he should learn the truth except by some such accident as that which my presence at Cairo occasioned. Nor did he fail to make use of it. From the moment he understood my position with the Nationalists he employed me freely as a means of communication between him and them, and so I was enabled to clear up many small misapprehensions which had before existed. I told Sir Edward, however, without reserve, my reasons for remaining in Egypt; and, on the first occasion on which he thanked me for helping him in his diplomacy, I disclaimed all need of thanks. I was acting, I told him, first of all for the Egyptians and the cause of liberty, and only in the second place in the interest of our Government, "which was strong enough by itself to look after its own affairs." I told him, too, that I had promised the National leaders, if their action brought them into trouble with the Porte, to help them with more than advice. I mention this because Sir Edward's recent despatch would seem now to suggest that I made an unfair use of our old friendship to push my views secretly in opposition to his. This was not the case.

To Sir Auckland Colvin I was a stranger, but I spoke to him too with hardly less reserve; and like Sir Edward Malet, I found him sympathetic. In some ways even he was more so. He thought some form of parliamentary government would relieve the pressure which popular discontent was already putting on the Control. He had had some intercourse with Arabi, and respected him as in a rude way a patriot. At least, such is my impression of his opinion at that time. I took one of my religious friends to call on him, and tried to bring about closer personal relations between him and the "colonels." But Sir Auckland's manner is cold, and the colonels were too shy to come. In any case, the attempt did not succeed.

On December 6, Arabi came to Cairo. I had already made acquaintance with Talabeh, Ali Fehmi, Abd-el-Aal, Aid, and other officers, and found their political views not materially different from those of the Azhar. They were, however, less distinctly politicians—practical soldiers rather, much attached to drill, and very proud of their men. I have no eye for military matters, so cannot criticise them from a professional point of view, favourably or unfavourably, but I will record that there seemed to be among them an excellent understanding between all ranks. Only here and there one of the superior officers, I was warned, was a "Circassian, not one of us." There seemed to be no secrets between the rest any more than in a Bedouin camp, and the orderlies used to come in and out as they pleased without conversation being thereby interrupted on any topic. Youg men too would constantly come in offering to serve, but this was at a later period.

I first saw Arabi about the same time that Sir William Gregory saw him, and my impression of him was very much what he has so graphically described in the *Times*. Compared with my civilian friends, however, and the other officers, he seemed to me more reserved. I thought him a little suspicious of myself and I own I was a little suspicious of him. He seemed to me, strange as it may sound, to take a more distinctly religious view of the movement than did the religious Sheykhs, spoke with more respect of the Caliph, and did not absolutely deny when I rather indiscreetly asked him whether he had ever written to Abdul Hamid. It was evident that he believed he had a mission to restore good Mussulman government in his country. On the other hand, he was as evidently the reverse of a fanatic. When informed that my wife, Lady Anne Blunt, who was with me, was a granddaughter of Lord Byron the poet, "who had fought for the Greeks," he showed great interest and satisfaction, a sign by which I judged him more than all else to have a true love of liberty. Indeed, the universal sympathy we have received from the Mussulmans in Egypt, because we are connected with one who died in arms against the Turks, seems to me a most convincing proof of the national and liberal character of the movement. If only a Panislamic plot, why should we thus have found favour? Besides, my enmity to Turkish imperialism has all along been perfectly well known. My articles in the *Fortnihgtly* were translated while I was at Cairo, and read and approved by my friends and by the Nationalist press, and I believe in its collected form the "Future of Islam" is now being reproduced in Arabic at Cairo. On a second interview I liked Arabi better, and better still on a third. I inquired of my friends and found it was perfectly well known that he had been in communication with Constantinople, but that they did not on that account consider him to be distrusted. Arabi was before all things an honest man, and might be trusted to correspond with the Sultan or with the Pope, for that matter, if he thought fit to do so, in the interests of his country. On mature cosideration I too decided to trust him, and the following description of him, which occurs in a letter I took the liberty of writing to Mr. Gladstone on December 20, will show my final impression:—

"I have had much conversation with Arabi, and can assure you that he is no common man. He is an acute reasoner, a man of education and practical good sense, and a theologian of the most enlightened school of orthodox Mahomedanism. The ideas he expresses are not merely a repetition of the phrases of modern Europe, but are based on a knowledge of history, and on the liberal tradition of Arabian thought, inherited from the days when Mahomedanism was liberal. He understands that broader Islam which existed before Mohammed, and the bond of a common worship of the one true God which unites his own faith with that of Judaism and Christianity. I have never but once heard this idea more clearly expressed. He disclaims, and I believe him, all personal ambition; and there is no kind of doubt that the army and the country are devoted to him. He claims to be a Seyyid of the Koreysh, a fact which no doubt has had its influence with his fellow-soldiers. Of his own position he speaks with modesty. 'I am,' he says, 'the representative of the army, because circumstances have made the army trust me; but the army itself is but the representative of the people, its guardian till such time as the people shall no longer need it. At present, we are the sole national force standing between Egypt and its Turkish rulers, who would renew at any moment, were they permitted, the iniquities of Ismail Pasha. The European control only partially provides against this, and makes no provision whatever, by national education in self-government, for the day when it shall abandon its financial trust. This we have to see to. We have won for the people their right to speak in an assembly of notables, and we keep the ground to prevent their being cajoled or frightened out of it. In this we work not for ourselves but for our children, and for those who trust us.' We soldiers,' he once said to me, 'are for the moment in the position of those Arabs who answered the Caliph Omar, when in old age he asked the people whether they were satisfied with his rule, and whether he had walked straightly in the path of justice. 'O son of El Khattab,' said they, 'thou hast indeed walked straightly, and we love thee; but thou knewest that we were at hand and ready, if thou hadst walked crookedly, to straighten thee with our swords.' 'I trust,' he added, laughing, 'that no such violence will be needed. As Egyptians we do not love blood, and hope to shed none; and when our Parliament has learned to speak, our duty will be over; but until such time we are resolved to maintain the rights of the people at any cost, and we do not fear, with God's help, to justify our guardianship, if need be, against all who would silence them."

My relations with the National party were now so well assured that with Sir Edward Malet's approval I drew up a first draft of the document which, after careful revision and amendment by Sheykh Mohammed Abdu, Suliman Pasha Abaza, Arabi and other representative men among them, was adopted as their programme and sent as such to the *Times*. I forwarded it with Sir Edward's knowledge to Mr. Gladstone,[*] and also with his knowledge, but against his wishes, to the *Times*. Sir Edward's objection to my having it published lay with the probability of its giving umbrage to the Sultan, who, he informed me, had told him he would never allow parliamentary government in any part of the empire. I referred the matter, however, to those with whose sanction I had drawn it up, and they assured me the Sultan could not object to it, as a *fetwa* in favour of a Parliament had been issued at Constantinople; and government by a "mejliss showra" was distinctly authorised by the Koran, while in any case they were ready to risk the danger. I myself thought the opportunity a good one for pushing the National idea, and I told Sir Edward so. He was, nevertheless, not satisfied, and we had something which was less than a quarrel on the subject, the details of which may be guessed, but very imperfectly, from the Blue Books. But of this later.

About this time I was able to render Sir Edward a really considerable assistance. On December 19 I found Sir Auckland Colvin with him at the Residency, and they asked me conjointly to help them out of a difficulty they were in regarding the Budget. It appeared that Mahmud Sami, the Minister of War, had demanded £600,000 as the amount of the year's war estimates—this in view of the Khedive's promise made in September, that the army should be increased to its full legal strength. He had explained his insistence on the plea that a refusal would cause a new military demonstration, the bugbear of those days; and I was asked to find out what sum the army would really be satisfied with for their estimates. Sir Auckland authorised me to go as far as £522,000 and to tell Arabi and the officers that it was financially impossible to give more. He had no objection, he said, to the army's being increased so long as the estimates were not overdrawn. He thought, however, the sum proposed would suffice for an increase up to 15,000 men. I am quite certain that he told me this; and it is a point worth noticing, as it accounts in part at least for the promotion of officers so loudly complained of afterwards by the Controllers. It is obvious that every increase in the army would necessitate a corresponding increase and promotion of officers. But of this, too, later. The soldiers in reply, and on my assurance that Sir Auckland's word could be trusted, agreed to raise no further objection. They said they would accept the increased sum as sufficient, and make it go as far in the increase of soldiers as it would. They meant to economise, they said, in other ways, and hoped to get their full complement out of the balance. They promised me, too, on this occasion, to have patience, and make no further armed demonstrations, and I am glad to be able to record that it is a promise they have since faithfully kept. Arabi's last words to me on this occasion were, "Men sabber dhaffer"—"He who has patience conquers." Sir Auckland ought to have somewhere among his papers, for I sent it to him while he was in council that afternoon, a note from me informing him of the result.

It will seem strange to those who have read the Blue Books, and who are not used to the reticences of diplomacy, that a week after all this Sir Edward Malet should have been able to sit down and write a despatch introducing me for the first time to Lord Granville as one offering "my interference" with his diplomacy, and omitting all mention whatsoever I will not say of these services because my action was not a service, but of my connection with him and public affairs. I do not wish to add bitterness to our present relations by entering into the details of what passed between us in reference to this despatch, but I must deny absolutely that the second despatch explaining it was written in any way as a matter of *favour* to me. I demanded its being written as a *right*, and as a right it was conceded. I am also under a very distinct impression that Sir Edward on that December 28 agreed to *cancel* the first despatch by telegraph, and I should be glad to feel certain that this cancelling telegram has not been omitted purposely from the published papers. So much has been omitted to my knowledge of far greater importance in the Egyptian Blue Books that the doubt is unavoidable.

With the exception of this slight cloud in our relations, we continued to work on harmoniously, Sir Edward Malet, Sir Auckland Colvin, and I, and with the best results, until by the beginning of the new year peace and good understanding between all parties seemed restored in Egypt. The published programme had been received in silence at Constantinople, a doubt having been ingeniously thrown on its authenticity by Sherif Pasha at Cairo. Parliament had met, and Arabi as he had engaged to do, had ceased to busy himself personally with the redress of grievances or the army with practical politics. It was arranged that he should regularise his position by taking office as Under-Secretary for War. The only doubtful point was now the attitude of the deputies; and the majority of them, as were my political friends in the Azhar, seemed disposed to moderation. "We have waited," said one of these to me, "so many hundred years for our freedom that we can well afford now to wait some months.' Sir Edward Malet at that time spoke constantly to me with hope of the situation, and even Sir Auckland Colvin thought the National party had better be encouraged. Then like thunder in a clear sky, the Joint Note of January 8 was launched upon us. It upset all our calculations.

(*To be continued.*)

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[*] In alluding thus publicly to my private correspondence with the Prime Minister—a correspondence which was renewed and continued after my return to England—it would be unfair to Mr. Gladstone if I allowed it to be supposed that this was sought by him. I addressed him, if not quite as a stranger, at least in no official or semi-official way, and gave him my views unasked. I have much to thank him for in the degree of attention he has paid to my communications, and for the kindness and encouragement with which he has listened to my arguments. His sympathy at one time for Egypt appeared to me greater and more intelligent than that of any other public man with whom I have conversed; and I can only regret now that the incomplete evidence set before him by the Foreign Office as to the true nature of the movement and the true character of its leaders should have appeared to him, as it has appeared to the public, stonger than mine. I do not blame him for this. My position with him was that of a single voice against a multitude, the voice of one man who had lived inside the house of liberty against the many voices of men who had only [illegible].

THE SALARIES OF THE HIGH COURT JUDGES.

THE following is the Minute of Lord Hartington on this subject referred to in our leading columns yesterday:—

India Office, London, 3rd August, 1882.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis.—In my Despatch of the 27th of April last, I replied to your Excellency's letters of the 6th, 13th, and 27th of February, relating to the assimilation of the salaries of the Puisne Judges of the High Court at Calcutta to those of the Judges in the other High Courts, and I expressed my inability to modify the orders contained in my Despatch of the 3rd of February, 1881.

2. In a letter dated the 9th of May, you forward a memorial from another member of the Bengal Civil Service, in precisely the same terms as those previously transmitted, which therefore calls for no special comment.

3. Your letter of the same date, however, forwards a memorial on the same subject, signed on behalf of the Calcutta Bar, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Trades' Association of Calcutta, the British Indian Association, the National Mahomedan Association, and the Vakeels of the High Court, and accompanied by a minute, dated the 8th of September, 1881, addressed to your Government by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta.

4. Although your Excellency is well aware of the reasons which led Her Majesty's Government to issue the instructions that have drawn forth the protests, I think that a memorial representing so many important interests calls for a somewhat fuller explanation, that was given in my Despatch of the 27th of April, of the reasons for the original orders being passed, and for my adherence to them.

5. In the summer of 1879, when the pressure on the finances of India compelled the Government to curtail its expenditure in every possible manner the attention of Parliament was directed, among other matters, to the reduction of the Home charges, and, on the part of the Secretary of State in Council, Mr. Stanhope gave an assurance to the House of Commons that no opportunity should be lost of reducing them as much as possible. Accordingly, Viscount Cranbrook appointed a special commitee, comprising certain members of the Council of India, and presided over by one of the Under Secretaries of State, to consider what reduction appeared feasible in the charges borne upon the Home Accounts, and in relation to appointments to offices in India made by the Secretary of State.

6. In their first report the Committee recommended the reduction of the passage and outfit allowances granted to many high officers, including the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Members of Council, the Commanders-in-Chief, Bishops, the Chief Justices at Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and the Puisne Judges, and the necessary Act of Parliament was passed for effecting such of these reductions as required legislative sanction.

7. The second report of the Committee dealt with the salaries of the same high officers, and changes were recommended in those of the Government of Madras and Bombay, of Members of Council appointed from England, of the Commanders-in-Chief at Madras and Bombay, and of the Puisne Judges.

8. The Act of Parliament passed in 1861 for the establishment of the High Courts empowers the Secretary of State in Council to fix the salaries of the Judges of the High Courts, and from time to time to alter them. It was, however, thought by Lord Cranbrook to be desirable that the opinion of the Government of India should be requested as to the proposed alteration of judicial salaries, and accordingly that Government was consulted on the question whether in future the Puisne Judges of the High Court of Calcutta should receive a higher salary than the Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-West Provinces. The Government of India, in reply, stated that they were divided in opinion, the majority considering that the assimilation should not be made, and the minority holding that there was no longer any reason for the difference. They therefore added that they left the question to the decision of the Secretary of State. Thereupon I carefully reconsidered the whole subject in Council, and I determined on upholding the view arrived at by the Special Committee and by Lord Cranbrook.

9. It is, I hope, unnecessary for me to state that my predecessor cannot have intended, nor assuredly did I intend, to throw any slur whatever on the High Court of Calcutta. There are, it must be obvious, grave antecedent objections to giving different remunerations to officers of equal dignity, performing the same or very similar duties in various parts of India. And in the case of the judges of the High Court, the inequality was the more striking on account of the great assimilation of Indian law and procedure which has been effected by the abundant Indian legislation of recent years. I cannot admt, with the memorialists, that equality of salaries between the High Courts has any tendency to lead to the appointment of an inferior class of Judges, and to imperil the efficient administration of justice. If I were to defer to such an argument I should cast, by implication, an unmerited slight on the gentleman who have accepted appointments in the High Courts other than that at Calcutta. In this view, I may observe that the only Chief Justice of Calcutta who has, since the assumption of the Government by Her Majesty, been appointed from the Bench in India, began his career in that country as a Puisne Justice at Bombay. The reasoning of the memorialists might, in fact, be applied with equal propriety to the administration of the Government generally, of the Army, and of Ecclesiastical, since, as I have already stated, the same orders which affect the Puisne Judges affect also the salary or outfit of Governors and Members of Council, of the Commanders-in-Chief, and of the Bishops.

10. I have further to observe that a considerable portion of the Pusine Judges of the High Court are appointed by Her Majesty from the Bar in England, and that nothing whatever has occurred here which could lead me to suppose that any difficulty would be experienced in obtaining for the High Court of Calcutta barristers of equal efficiency with those who have served on the Bench of late years. I have every reason to believe that the salaries and pension of High Court Judges on the scale of Madras and Bombay are regarded in this country as very liberal, and they are certainly in excess of those offered for Judicial Service in other dependencies or colonies of Her Majesty, even in those which are situated within the tropics.

11. The assimilation of salaries is also complained of, as interfering with the expectations of those Covenanted Civil Servants in Bengal who, not having yet been appointed to the Calcutta High Court, have selected the judicial branch of the Service, and who therefore claim a species of vested interest in the maintenance of the higher salaries. I have already informed your Excellency that any interest which can reasonably be regarded as vested as, for example, the expectation of a Civil Servant who has temporarily officiated in the High Court ought to entitle him to the older salary if he be appointed to the Bench by the Crown. But I am of opinion that the mere fact of having selected the Judicial Service cannot give any claim except to the salary of a Puisne Judge, as it is fixed at the moment of appointment to the High Court. The argument to the contrary is of much wider reach than those who employ it appear to suppose. Very important proposals for judicial reform in Bengal have been under discussion of late years between the Government of India and her Majesty's Government. Any one of them would, in my judgment, entail some reduction in the number of civil servants appointd to the High Court, and would therefore interfere with expectancies more than any equalization of salaries could do. It is impossible, therefore, for me to admit the cogency of reasoning which, if allowed, might either arrest judicial reform, or defer it till every one who had an expectation, however remote, of a seat on the Bench of the High Court had passed out of the Civil Service of Bengal.

12. It has been already stated to your Excellency that the exact salary of the Indian Puisne Judges has not yet been finally fixed by me. I think it, however, expedient to explain the maner in which the amount of salary named in certain Despatches was arrived at, namely, Rs. 42,200 a year. It is provided by the law that not less than one-third of the Judges in each of the High Courts shall be selected from the Covenanted Civil Service, and in practice that proportion is exceeded. Under the regulations such Judges contributed 4 per cent. on their salaries towards a provision for their pensions as Civil Servants; though equally with the Barrister Judges who made no such contribution, they were entitled to pensions in accordance with the rules under the High Court's Act. Thus it happened that one half of the Puisne Judges at Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, received salaries of Rs. 45,000, while the other half drew only Rs. 43,200, the whole being entitled to similar rates of pension after similar periods of service on the Bench. It was, therefore, considered that the opportunity should be taken of placing all the European Puisne Judges on an equality; and, as no reason existed for increasing the salary of the Civilian Judges, the rate of pay was fixed for all such Judges in all the High Courts at Rs. 43,200, no contribution for pension being required in future.

13. I propose to address your Excellency separately on the subject of the salary of the Native Judges of the High Courts.

14. I request that you will communicate a copy of this Despach to the various memorialists, with an expression of the regret that Her Majesty's Government feel at being compelled to refuse a compliance with their reques'.

I have the honour to be, My Lord Marquis, Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant, Hartington.

THE INDIAN OPIUM TRADE.

THE Parliamentary papers on this subject recently issued contain a letter from the Government of India which embodies the following "general conclusions" as those at which that Government have arrived on the quesiion:—

The general conclusions at which we have arrived are therefore as follows:—

I. The competition of other crops in Bengal, the difficulty of extending the cultivation of the poppy, and the increase of production and the improvement in the quality of the Chinese and Persian drugs, are all sources of danger to the opium revenue, which are more likely to increase than to diminish. There is no rerson to anticipate any falling off in the revenue during 1882-83, but in subsequent years it is not at all improbable that we may be obliged to diminish the number of chests of Bengal opium offered for sale. Any such diminution would probably involve a considerable loss of revenue.

II. Indian opium was neither forced upon the Chinese at the time the Treaty of Tientsin was concluded, nor is it forced upon them now. On the contrary, there is abundant evidence to show that the Chinse Governmet would deprecate the total suspension of a trade from which it derives a large revenue; that, however much the enlightened portion of the population may deplore the excessive use of opium, earnest endavours, save in a few spasmodic instances, have never been made either to suppress its use or to prohibit the cultivatton of the poppy in Chim itself; that the consumption of opium and the area under cultivation of the poppy in China are rapidly increasing; that the prohibitory edicts are, with rare exceptions, totally disregarded; that the local authorities derive large pecuniary benefits from encouraging the cultivation of the poppy; that the Imperial Government of China is powerless to control its own subordinate officials; and that, both by word and deed, the responsible Ministers of China recognize their complete inability to deal with a social evil of such magnitude.

III. It is undesirable that the Chinese Government should largely enhance the import duty levied on Indian opium. Any such enhancement would involve all the demoralisation consequent on the extensive system of smuggling which experience has shown would spring up, and which might threaten the friendly relations which now exist between the English and Chinese Governments. On the one hand, the Government of India wishes it to be understood, noi only that it opposes no obstacle to the ratification of the Chefoo Convention, but that it will be prepared to consider any reasonable proposal made by the Chinese Government to increase their import duties, provided they can afford satisfactory evidence of the *boná fide* nature of their action, and of their ability to perform any engagements that they may take, and to execute any fiscal laws which they may promulgate.

IV. The total loss of the revenue at present derived from opium in Bengal would render the Government of India insolvent, and on that account, any proposals which would involve the loss of so large a sum cannot be considered within the scope of practical politics.

V. The substitution of private agency in Bengal for a Government monopoly would be possible. The change is, however, to be deprecated, inasmuch as the consequence would inevitably be either to involve a loss of revenue which the Government of India would be quite unable to afford, or to extentd the cultivation of the poppy, and to intensify those evils which it is proposed to remedy. It would involve, moreover, a serious risk that the use of opium would become far more prevalent than at present in India itself. We cannot, therefore, recommend that so hazardous an experiment, which would almost certainly do a great deal of harm, and which it is very improbable would effect any good, should be tried at the expense of the Indian taxpayers.

VI. Although the actual financial situation precludes the possibility of moving in the direction proposed by those who object to the opium trade, it is conceivable that in the future some steps in that direction may be taken. The best hope of giving effect to an anti-opium policy will be to keep the monopoly of opium in the hands of Government, and to utilize the revenue derived from it to the best advantage.

Such are the conclusions at which we have arrived after a full consideration of this important subject. It is, however, within the range of possibility that some satisfactory solution of the opium question may be found on a different basis from any which has been considered in this despatch. In our Despatch, No. 69, of 1st October, 1881, we informed your Lordship that Mah Kie Tchong, the Secretary to His Excellency Li Hung Tchang, recently visited India, bearing a letter of introduction from His Excellency Li Hung Tchang to His Excellency the Viceroy. Mah Kie Tchong's mission was not of an official character, and it was explained to him that any diplomatic negotiations between the Chinese and Indian Governments would have to be conducted through Her Majesty's Minister at Pekin. At the same time some unofficial conversations took place between Mah Kie Tchong and our honourable colleague, Mr. Baring. In the course of these conversations Mah Kie Tchong explained that the object of his m [illegible] was merely to prepare the way for subs [illegible] negotiation. He had no detailed propo [illegible] make, but he wished to know in a gen [illegible] whether, in the event of overtures being [illegible] the Chinese Government to her Majesty [illegible] ment on the subject of the opium questi [illegible] ernment of India was prepared to con [illegible] with reference to the system under [illegible] now supplied with opium, or w [illegible] other hand, we should be inclin [illegible] into any arrangement, but to re [illegible] altogether. Our honourable colleague informed Mah Kie Tchong that, although he could not express any definite opinion without being informed in greater detail as to the precise nature of the proposals which the Chinese Government was prepared to make at the same time he should, in the event of any proposals being made, advise that they should be considered with the courtesy and attention which was due to a friendly Government. We take this opportunity of confirming the view which was expre sed to Mah Kie Tchong by our honourable colleague in his personal capacity only. Should the Chinese Government think fit to take the initiative and make any proposals of a nature to form the basis for further negotiations, we shall consider them with an earnest desire to arrive at a settlement of this difficult question which would be satisfctory to both parties.

CHINA, JAPAN, AND COREA.

THE startling news which reached this office on the 30th July, that a sanguinary attack had been made upon the Japanese Legation in Seoul, the capital of Corea, has been confirmed. The Japanese Foreign Office and the British Legation are alike in possession of the same unwelcome intelligence. The native papers last evening and this morning have conveyed to their readers some of the principal, but as yet rather scanty, details of the lamentable occurrence.

In accordance with the familiar aphorism that "history repeats itself," the records of the early periods of intercourse alike in Japan and Corea, are dabbled in blood. Only a few years have passed since the martyrdom of French missionaries engaged in the Peninsula in making proselytes to the Roman Catholic faith caused reprisals to be made by the French Government. Subsequently, an American expedition was fired on from a Corean fort, which was shelled and taken to avenge the temerity of the Corean troops and then after the execution of the treaty between Corea and Japan, there have occurred riots and hostile demonstrations on the part of Corean mobs, attended with violence and even bloodshed. The conduct of some of the Japanese traders and their followers has been complained of again and again as intolerable, and spoken of as calculated in the long run, as likely, not merely to bring about and perpetuate estrangement and bad feeling, but as certain to eventuate, sooner or later, in collision and bloodshed. These sinister prognostications were fully realized on the 23rd July, on which day, according to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, about 5 p.m. there was a great disturbance in the immediate vicinity of the Japanese Legation at the capital. A large mob assembled and made preparations for attack. A rush was instituted, and a volley of shots, arrows, and stones was poured in. The Japanese hastily fortified themselves in the best way they could, and for seven hours, it is said, fought desperately against overwhelming odds, but the assailants finally set fire to the building, and it had to be evacuated. The wind was blowing strongly, and it was speedily reduced to ashes. The Japanese fled to Taibutsuho on the sea coast, encountering many difficulties and dangers by the way, and finally succeeded in getting into a boat, and putting out to sea, they left their pursuers behind. Without proper supplies of water and food the fugitives were drifting about, with starvation before them; the perils of the land were thus only exchanged for the perils of the sea. After three days of misery and hardship, the British surveying ship Flying Fish fortunately picked up Mr. Hanabusa, the Minister, and his companions, and conveyed them to Nagasaki, reaching there at 12-30 p.m. on the 29th July. The following despatch was forthwith sent to H. E. Inouye, the Minister for Foreign Affairs:—

"At 5 p.m., on the 23rd July, many hundred malignant characters attacked the Legation unexpectedly, with firearms, arrows and stones, and set the building on fire. We defended ourselves energetically for seven hours, but no soldiers were sent for our protection by the Government. We finally escaped to the castle, and asked for protection, but the gates were closed, and we were refused admittance. We then ran to Ninsen, but only to meet with another attack by a company of Corean soldiers, in which two Japanese policemen were killed, and others wounded. From there we ran to Taibutsuho, and got into a boat, making our way out to sea off Nanyo, a town in the vicinity of Ninsen. There we were picked up by the Flying Fish, and brought to Nagasaki. We have been treated very kindly on board of that vessel. The same mob is reported to have attacked the Palace and residences of Bin-Kenko, the nephew of the Queen's father, and Bin-Taiko, the younger brother of the Taiin-Kun, the King's father. It is necessary that Japanese men-of-war be sent to Fusan and Gensan, or the Japanese residents there will share our fate. Mr. Kondo, the secretary, Lieutenant Midsuno, and other twenty-four persons have arrived at Nagasski, but nothing is known of the fate of Lieutenant Horimoto and eight other men who have disappeared.

"From HANABUSA YOSHITOSHI, Nagasaki."

On receipt of the above news a council was held in the Foreign Department which lasted all night, and the *Sangi* attended at the Cabinet yesterday (Sunday).

The *Mainichi Shimbun* states that it is reported that the excited mob who sacked the Legation and slaughtered as many as they could of its inmates at Seoul, probably belonged to the anti-foreign party, and after demolishing the Legation building, next attacked their own Government offices, and it is believed that all the Japanese in the capital who did not succeed in affecting their escape were massacred. These latter statements appear to be but surmises, and require confirmation before acceptation. The next few days' intelligence will be anxiously looked for by the Japanese relations and friends of those residing in Fusan and other Japanese settlements in Corea. The utmost anxiety will be felt as to whether they also have been set on in common with those in the capital. At present it does not appear to be known whether it was a local attack confined to the capital, or whether it was a general and preconcerted rising directed against the Japanese residents at every place where they were to be found.

In any event, the Government will, as a matter of course, as recommended by Mr. Hanabusa, despatch, with as little delay as possible, a fleet of ships and such forces as will meet the gravity of the occasion. The tasks to be performed are the rescue of Japanese life and property from imminent jeopardy, and to overawe and take the Corean Government to task for this merciless and bloody outrage on the part of a portion of its subjects. It is possible that it will be contended that the affair is the outcome of the excited feeling of the coserva ive or anti-foreign party, who have strong reasons to dislike the Japanese, and that, as such, the Government has only a sort of *quasi* responsibility for what has been done, and that they deplore it. But most Easterns are adepts at dissimulation; the Japanese, who are themselves experts, may be safely left to arrive at a sound conclusion, with respect to the *bona fides* of such a line of defence, if set up.

The relations of China with Corea are well known, and the advice of her statesmen is implicitly followed by her vassal state. What, it may be asked, have been her promptings with respect to the way the Coreans should treat the Japanese? We know that China is at heart hostile to Japan, and that she will not be likely to disapprove of any successful exhibition of Corean antipathy to the Japanese. But whether or not acting under Chinese secret instigation, two circumstances mentioned in the brief recital of the incidents of the late attack, would seem to go far in the direction of establishing some complicity on the part of the Corean Government; one is that troops took part in it, and the other, that although the siege of the Legation lasted several hours, no succour or shelter was afforded by the Government to the beleagured Japanese, who finally fled, carrying their lives in their hands. So far as at present informed, it does not seem that any effort whatever was made on the part of constituted authority to aid the unfortunates who, under cover of the treaty, were entitled to the hospitable guardianship of the King and his executive.

Perhaps it may be contended that the Corean executive, whilst possessed of every desire to aid the Japanese against its own malcontents, was itself under the duress of a rabble composed of mutinous and disaffected troops, and the lawless scum of the population of the capital, and thereby deprived of all power of assistance.

But we for the present forbear further speculations upon a subject on which so few authenticated facts have come within our grasp. To the Japanese themselves, the parties most deeply interested must be left the discovery of the true springs of action underly as foul, treacherous, and murderous an outrage as any that is to be found recorded in modern times in Eastern annals. To find a parallel, historical students will instinctively turn to the record of those assassinations, attempted murders, incendiary burnings of legations, and other outrages, which marked the early and eventful years of foreign intercourse in this country. The Coreans, after a long interval, have most un [illegible] followed the bad example set by the Japan [illegible] they will find, like them, that outrages [illegible] haste will have to be repented of at l [illegible] former years what the Japanese met [illegible] without provocation, the Coreans hav [illegible] out to them. We took effective m [illegible] a repetition of such outrages, a [illegible] Japanese. It would be remarkabl [illegible] a Seoul as well as a Shimonoseki [illegible] become recorded amongst the hi [illegible] occurrences in this part of the [illegible] end of this century.—*Japan* [illegible]

THE reports of the [illegible] caused by the late d [illegible] furnish a shocking pi [illegible] of injury cannot ye [illegible] this summer infli [illegible] the extent of £6 [illegible]

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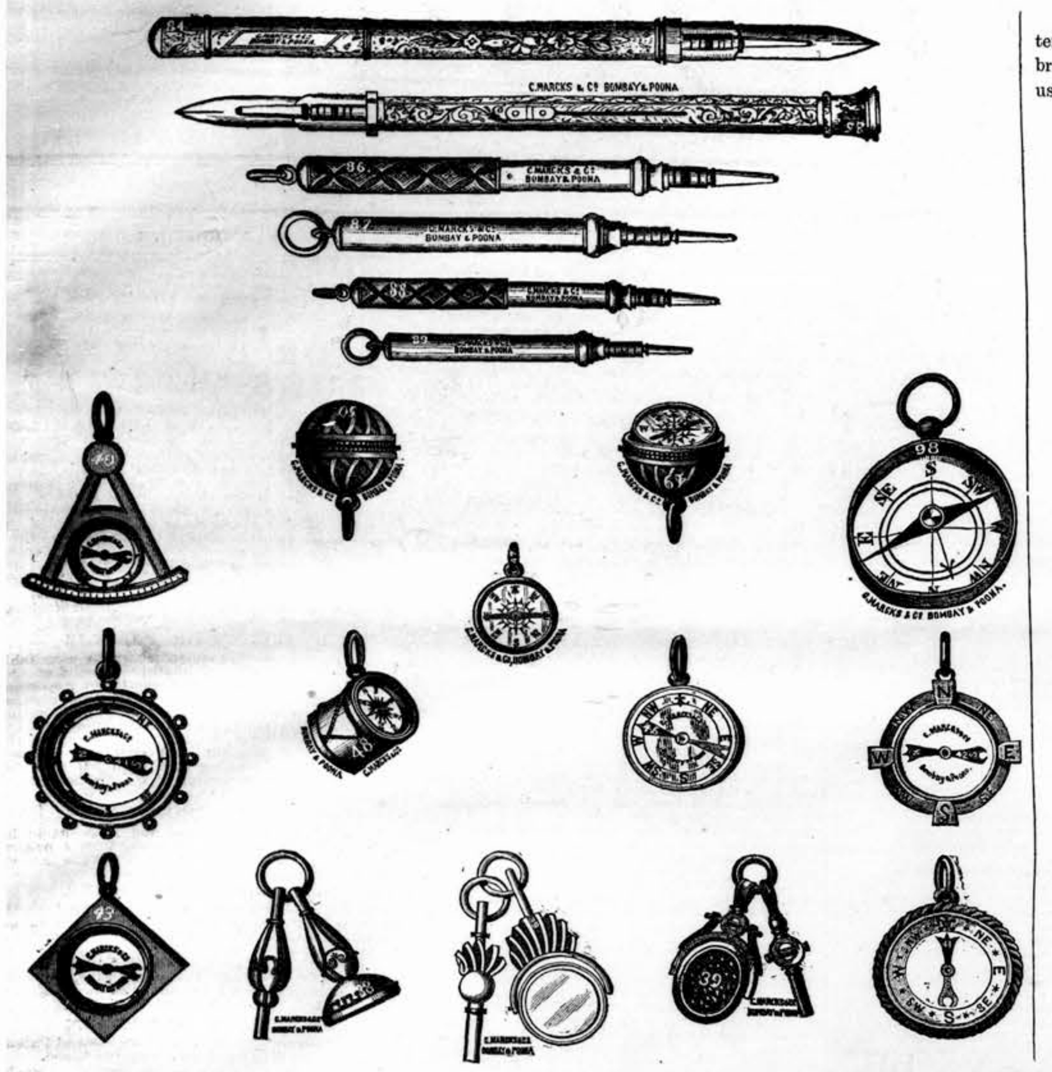

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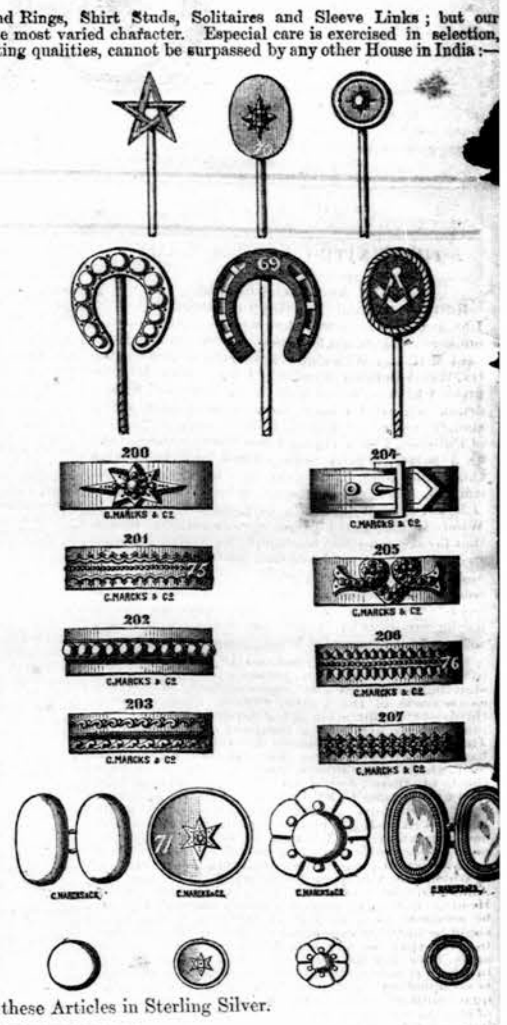

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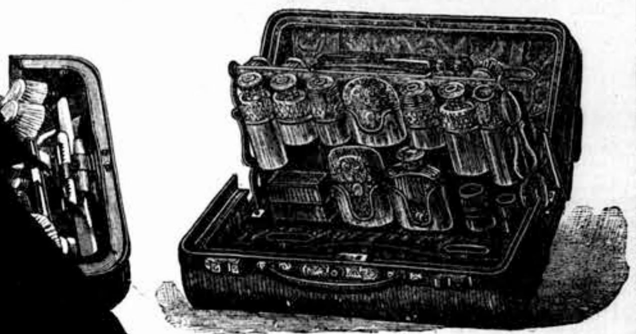

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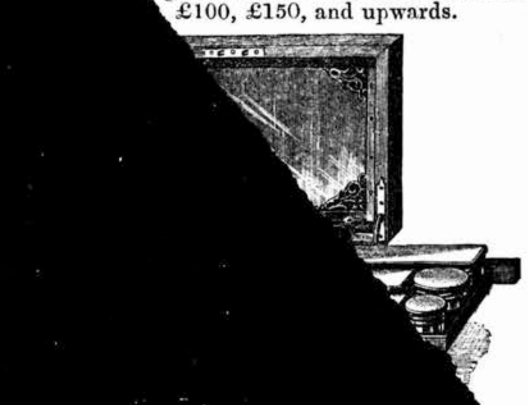

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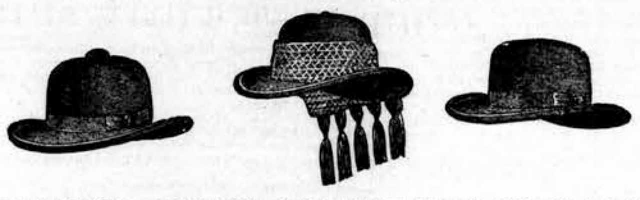

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In The English High Court of Judicatur

THE " BULL DOG'S HEAD " BR

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purch their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for " THE DOG' BRAND" because another, and totally distinct Bott the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of different character may both be called " BULL DO

The original " Bull Dog " mark is the registe perty of READ BROTHERS, and heir bottling sti goes by that name, but the title of " DOG'S HEAD is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is pr by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY :
CUTLER, PALMER & C

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